

10" Table Saw

(Model TS300)



PART NO. 908520 - 11-22-02
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visit our website at: www.deltamachinery.com.

For Parts, Service, Warranty or other Assistance,

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ESPAÑOL: PÁGINA 29

SAFETY GUIDELINES / DEFINITIONS

This manual contains information that is important for you to know and understand. This information relates to protecting YOUR SAFETY and PREVENTING EQUIPMENT PROBLEMS. To help you recognize this information, we use the symbols to the right. Please read the manual and pay attention to these sections.

⚠ DANGER Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.

⚠ WARNING Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

⚠ CAUTION Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury.

CAUTION Used without the safety alert symbol indicates potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in property damage.

⚠ WARNING **SOME DUST CREATED BY POWER SANDING, SAWING, GRINDING, DRILLING, AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES** contains chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:

- lead from lead-based paints,
- crystalline silica from bricks and cement and other masonry products, and
- arsenic and chromium from chemically-treated lumber.

Your risk from these exposures varies, depending on how often you do this type of work. To reduce your exposure to these chemicals: work in a well ventilated area, and work with approved safety equipment, such as those dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles.

GENERAL SAFETY RULES

Woodworking can be dangerous if safe and proper operating procedures are not followed. As with all machinery, there are certain hazards involved with the operation of the product. Using the machine with respect and caution will considerably lessen the possibility of personal injury. However, if normal safety precautions are overlooked or ignored, personal injury to the operator may result. Safety equipment such as guards, push sticks, hold-downs, featherboards, goggles, dust masks and hearing protection can reduce your potential for injury. But even the best guard won't make up for poor judgment, carelessness or inattention. Always use common sense and exercise caution in the workshop. If a procedure feels dangerous, don't try it. Figure out an alternative procedure that feels safer. **REMEMBER:** Your personal safety is your responsibility.

This machine was designed for certain applications only. Delta Machinery strongly recommends that this machine not be modified and/or used for any application other than that for which it was designed. If you have any questions relative to a particular application, **DO NOT** use the machine until you have first contacted Delta to determine if it can or should be performed on the product.

Technical Service Manager

Delta Machinery

4825 Highway 45 North

Jackson, TN 38305

(IN CANADA: 505 SOUTHGATE DRIVE, GUELPH, ONTARIO N1H 6M7)

⚠ WARNING Read Operator's Manual. Do not operate equipment until you have read Operator's Manual for **Safety, Assembly, Operation, and Maintenance Instructions.**

⚠ WARNING **FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE RULES MAY RESULT IN SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY**

1. **FOR YOUR OWN SAFETY, READ INSTRUCTION MANUAL BEFORE OPERATING THE TOOL.** Learn the tool's application and limitations as well as the specific hazards peculiar to it.

2. **KEEP GUARDS IN PLACE** and in working order.

3. **ALWAYS WEAR EYE PROTECTION.** Wear safety glasses. Everyday eyeglasses only have impact resistant lenses; they are not safety glasses. Also use face or dust mask if cutting operation is dusty. These safety glasses must conform to ANSI Z87.1 requirements. **NOTE:** Approved glasses have Z87 printed or stamped on them.

4. **REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND WRENCHES.** Form habit of checking to see that keys and adjusting wrenches are removed from tool before turning it "on".

5. **KEEP WORK AREA CLEAN.** Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents.

6. **DON'T USE IN DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENT.** Don't use power tools in damp or wet locations, or expose them to rain. Keep work area well-lighted.

7. **KEEP CHILDREN AND VISITORS AWAY.** All children and visitors should be kept a safe distance from work area.

8. **MAKE WORKSHOP CHILDPROOF** – with padlocks, master switches, or by removing starter keys.

9. **DON'T FORCE TOOL.** It will do the job better and be safer at the rate for which it was designed.

10. **USE RIGHT TOOL.** Don't force tool or attachment to do a job for which it was not designed.

11. **WEAR PROPER APPAREL.** No loose clothing, gloves, neckties, rings, bracelets, or other jewelry to get caught in moving parts. Nonslip footwear is recommended. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair.

12. **SECURE WORK.** Use clamps or a vise to hold work when practical. It's safer than using your hand and frees both hands to operate tool.

13. **DON'T OVERREACH.** Keep proper footing and balance at all times.

14. **MAINTAIN TOOLS IN TOP CONDITION.** Keep tools sharp and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.

15. **DISCONNECT TOOLS** before servicing and when changing accessories such as blades, bits, cutters, etc.

16. **USE RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES.** The use of accessories and attachments not recommended by Delta may cause hazards or risk of injury to persons.

17. **REDUCE THE RISK OF UNINTENTIONAL STARTING.** Make sure switch is in "OFF" position before plugging in power cord. In the event of a power failure, move switch to the "OFF" position.

18. **NEVER STAND ON TOOL.** Serious injury could occur if the tool is tipped or if the cutting tool is accidentally contacted.

19. **CHECK DAMAGED PARTS.** Before further use of the tool, a guard or other part that is damaged should be carefully checked to ensure that it will operate properly and perform its intended function – check for alignment of moving parts, binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, mounting, and any other conditions that may affect its operation. A guard or other part that is damaged should be properly repaired or replaced.

20. **DIRECTION OF FEED.** Feed work into a blade or cutter against the direction of rotation of the blade or cutter only.

21. **NEVER LEAVE TOOL RUNNING UNATTENDED. TURN POWER OFF.** Don't leave tool until it comes to a complete stop.

22. **STAY ALERT, WATCH WHAT YOU ARE DOING, AND USE COMMON SENSE WHEN OPERATING A POWER TOOL. DO NOT USE TOOL WHILE TIRED OR UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS, ALCOHOL, OR MEDICATION.** A moment of inattention while operating power tools may result in serious personal injury.

23. **MAKE SURE TOOL IS DISCONNECTED FROM POWER SUPPLY** while motor is being mounted, connected or reconnected.

24. **THE DUST GENERATED** by certain woods and wood products can be injurious to your health. Always operate machinery in well ventilated areas and provide for proper dust removal. Use wood dust collection systems whenever possible.

ADDITIONAL SAFETY RULES FOR TABLE SAWS

⚠ WARNING FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE RULES MAY RESULT IN SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY.

1. **DO NOT OPERATE THIS MACHINE** until it is **assembled** and **installed** according to the instructions.
2. **OBTAIN ADVICE FROM YOUR SUPERVISOR, instructor, or another qualified person** if you are not familiar with the operation of this machine.
3. **FOLLOW ALL WIRING CODES** and recommended electrical connections.
4. **USE THE GUARDS WHENEVER POSSIBLE.** Check to see that they are in place, secured, and working correctly.
5. **AVOID KICKBACK by:**
 - A. keeping blade sharp and free of rust and pitch.
 - B. keeping rip fence parallel to the saw blade.
 - C. using saw blade guard and spreader for every possible operation, including all through sawing.
 - D. pushing the workpiece past the saw blade prior to release.
 - E. never ripping a workpiece that is twisted or warped, or does not have a straight edge to guide along the fence.
 - F. using featherboards when the anti-kickback device cannot be used.
 - G. never sawing a large workpiece that cannot be controlled.
 - H. never using the fence as a guide when crosscutting.
 - I. never sawing a workpiece with loose knots or other flaws.
6. **ALWAYS USE GUARDS, SPLITTER, AND ANTI-KICKBACK FINGERS** except when otherwise directed in the manual.
7. **REMOVE CUT-OFF PIECES AND SCRAPS** from the table before starting the saw. The vibration of the machine may cause them to move into the saw blade and be thrown out. After cutting, turn the machine off. When the blade has **come to a complete stop, remove all debris.**
8. **NEVER START THE MACHINE** with the workpiece against the blade.
9. **HOLD THE WORKPIECE FIRMLY** against the miter gauge or fence.
10. **NEVER** run the workpiece between the fence and a moulding cutterhead.
11. **NEVER** perform "free-hand" operations. Use either the fence or miter gauge to position and guide the workpiece.
12. **USE PUSH STICK(S)** for ripping a narrow workpiece.
13. **AVOID AWKWARD OPERATIONS AND HAND POSITIONS** where a sudden slip could cause a hand to move into the blade.
14. **KEEP ARMS, HANDS, AND FINGERS** away from the blade.
15. **NEVER** have any part of your body in line with the path of the saw blade.
16. **NEVER REACH AROUND** or over the saw blade.
17. **NEVER** attempt to free a stalled saw blade without first turning the machine "OFF".
18. **PROPERLY SUPPORT LONG OR WIDE** workpieces.
19. **NEVER PERFORM LAYOUT,** assembly or set-up work on the table/work area when the machine is running.
20. **TURN THE MACHINE "OFF" AND DISCONNECT THE MACHINE** from the power source before installing or removing accessories, before adjusting or changing set-ups, or when making repairs.
21. **TURN THE MACHINE "OFF",** disconnect the machine from the power source, and clean the table/work area before leaving the machine. **LOCK THE SWITCH** IN THE "OFF" POSITION to prevent unauthorized use.
22. **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** regarding the safe and proper operation of this tool is available from the Power Tool Institute, 1300 Summer Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44115-2851. Information is also available from the National Safety Council, 1121 Spring Lake Drive, Itasca, IL 60143-3201. Please refer to the American National Standards Institute ANSI 01.1 Safety Requirements for Woodworking Machines and the U.S. Department of Labor OSHA 1910.213 Regulations.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.
Refer to them often and use them to instruct others.

POWER CONNECTIONS

A separate electrical circuit should be used for your machines. This circuit should not be less than #12 wire and should be protected with a 20 Amp time lag fuse. If an extension cord is used, use only 3-wire extension cords which have 3-prong grounding type plugs and matching receptacle which will accept the machine's plug. Before connecting the machine to the power line, make sure the switch (s) is in the "OFF" position and be sure that the electric current is of the same characteristics as indicated on the machine. All line connections should make good contact. Running on low voltage will damage the machine.

⚠ DANGER DO NOT EXPOSE THE MACHINE TO RAIN OR OPERATE THE MACHINE IN DAMP LOCATIONS.

MOTOR SPECIFICATIONS

Your machine is wired for 120 volt, 60 HZ alternating current. Before connecting the machine to the power source, make sure the switch is in the "OFF" position.

GROUNDING INSTRUCTIONS

⚠ DANGER WARNING: THIS MACHINE MUST BE GROUNDED WHILE IN USE TO PROTECT THE OPERATOR FROM ELECTRIC SHOCK.

1. All grounded, cord-connected machines:

In the event of a malfunction or breakdown, grounding provides a path of least resistance for electric current to reduce the risk of electric shock. This machine is equipped with an electric cord having an equipment-grounding conductor and a grounding plug. The plug must be plugged into a matching outlet that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances.

Do not modify the plug provided - if it will not fit the outlet, have the proper outlet installed by a qualified electrician.

Improper connection of the equipment-grounding conductor can result in risk of electric shock. The conductor with insulation having an outer surface that is green with or without yellow stripes is the equipment-grounding conductor. If repair or replacement of the electric cord or plug is necessary, do not connect the equipment-grounding conductor to a live terminal.

Check with a qualified electrician or service personnel if the grounding instructions are not completely understood, or if in doubt as to whether the machine is properly grounded.

Use only 3-wire extension cords that have 3-prong grounding type plugs and matching 3-conductor receptacles that accept the machine's plug, as shown in Fig. A.

Repair or replace damaged or worn cord immediately.

2. Grounded, cord-connected machines intended for use on a supply circuit having a nominal rating less than 150 volts:

If the machine is intended for use on a circuit that has an outlet that looks like the one illustrated in Fig. A, the machine will have a grounding plug that looks like the plug illustrated in Fig. A. A temporary adapter, which looks like the adapter illustrated in Fig. B, may be used to connect this plug to a matching 2-conductor receptacle as shown in Fig. B if a properly grounded outlet is not available. The temporary adapter should be used only until a properly grounded outlet can be installed by a qualified electrician. The green-colored rigid ear, lug, and the like, extending from the adapter must be connected to a permanent ground such as a properly grounded outlet box. Whenever the adapter is used, it must be held in place with a metal screw.

NOTE: In Canada, the use of a temporary adapter is not permitted by the Canadian Electric Code.

⚠ DANGER IN ALL CASES, MAKE CERTAIN THE RECEPTACLE IN QUESTION IS PROPERLY GROUNDED. IF YOU ARE NOT SURE HAVE A QUALIFIED ELECTRICIAN CHECK THE RECEPTACLE.

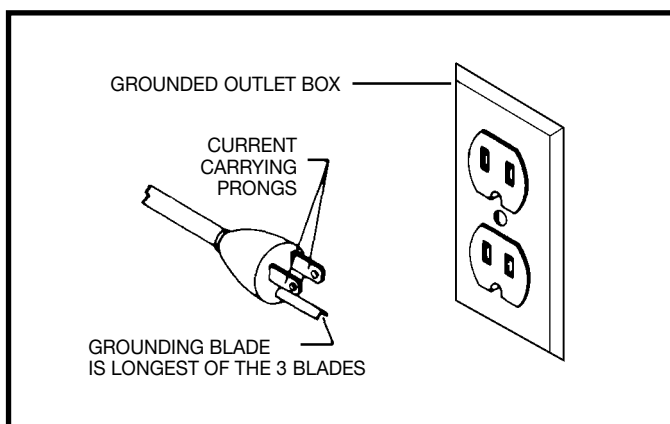


Fig. A

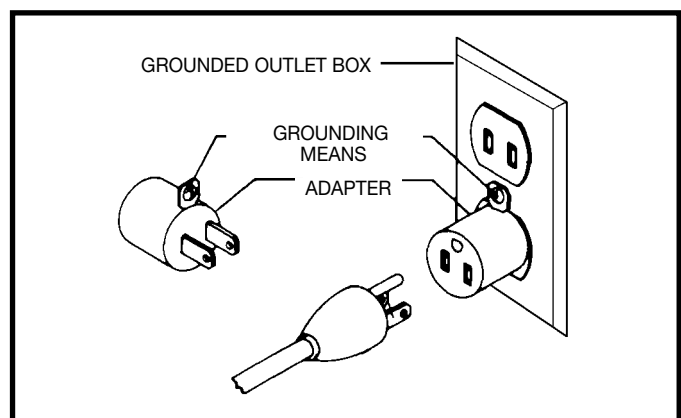


Fig. B

EXTENSION CORDS

CAUTION Use proper extension cords. Make sure your extension cord is in good condition and is a 3-wire extension cord which has a 3-prong grounding type plug and matching receptacle which will accept the machine's plug. When using an extension cord, be sure to use one heavy enough to carry the current of the machine. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage, resulting in loss of power and overheating. Fig. D, shows the correct gauge to use depending on the cord length. If in doubt, use the next heavier gauge. The smaller the gauge number, the heavier the cord.

MINIMUM GAUGE EXTENSION CORD			
RECOMMENDED SIZES FOR USE WITH STATIONARY ELECTRIC MACHINES			
Ampere Rating	Volts	Total Length of Cord in Feet	Gauge of Extension Cord
0-6	120	up to 25	18 AWG
0-6	120	25-50	16 AWG
0-6	120	50-100	16 AWG
0-6	120	100-150	14 AWG
6-10	120	up to 25	18 AWG
6-10	120	25-50	16 AWG
6-10	120	50-100	14 AWG
6-10	120	100-150	12 AWG
10-12	120	up to 25	16 AWG
10-12	120	25-50	16 AWG
10-12	120	50-100	14 AWG
10-12	120	100-150	12 AWG
12-16	120	up to 25	14 AWG
12-16	120	25-50	12 AWG
12-16	120	GREATER THAN 50 FEET NOT RECOMMENDED	

Fig. D

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

FOREWORD

Delta ShopMaster Model TS300 is a 10" Table Saw designed to give high quality performance with depth of cut capacity up to 3-1/8" (79mm) at 90° and 2-1/8" (54mm) at 45° for clean cutting of standard stock sizes. Delta ShopMaster Model TS300 includes; basic machine, sturdy steel stand, a T-Square fence system, T-Slot miter gage, 15 amp motor, cast iron table with extension wings (22-1/4" x 38-3/8"), see-thru blade guard with anti-kickback fingers, convenient up-front blade raising and tilting controls and 10" carbide blade.

UNPACKING AND CLEANING

Carefully unpack the machine and all loose items from the shipping container(s). Remove the protective coating from all unpainted surfaces. This coating may be removed with a soft cloth moistened with kerosene (do not use acetone, gasoline or lacquer thinner for this purpose). After cleaning, cover the unpainted surfaces with a good quality household floor paste wax.

NOTICE: THE MANUAL COVER PHOTO ILLUSTRATES THE CURRENT PRODUCTION MODEL. ALL OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS ARE REPRESENTATIVE ONLY AND MAY NOT DEPICT THE ACTUAL COLOR, LABELING OR ACCESSORIES AND MAY BE INTENDED TO ILLUSTRATE TECHNIQUE ONLY.

TABLE SAW PARTS

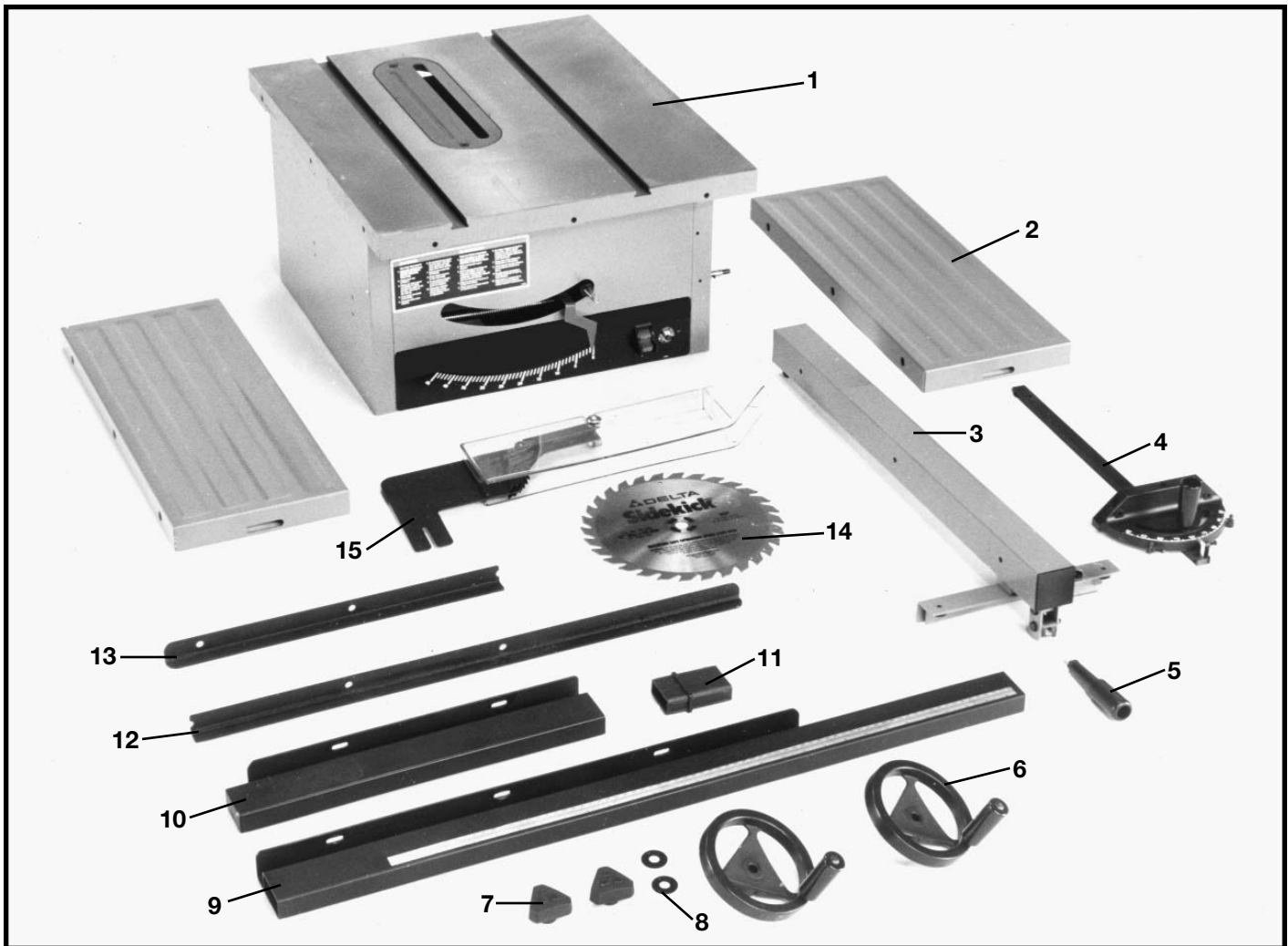


Fig. 1

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. - Table Saw | 9. - Right Front Rail |
| 2. - Extension Wing (2) | 10.- Left Front Rail |
| 3. - Rip Fence | 11.- Rail Extension Connector |
| 4. - Miter Gage | 12.- Right Rear Rail |
| 5. - Rip Fence Handle | 13.- Left Rear Rail |
| 6. - Handwheel (2) | 14.- Saw Blade |
| 7. - Handwheel Lock Knob (2) | 15.- Blade Guard and Splitter Assembly |
| 8. - M10 Flat Washer (2), Used to mount handwheel lock knob | |

HARDWARE

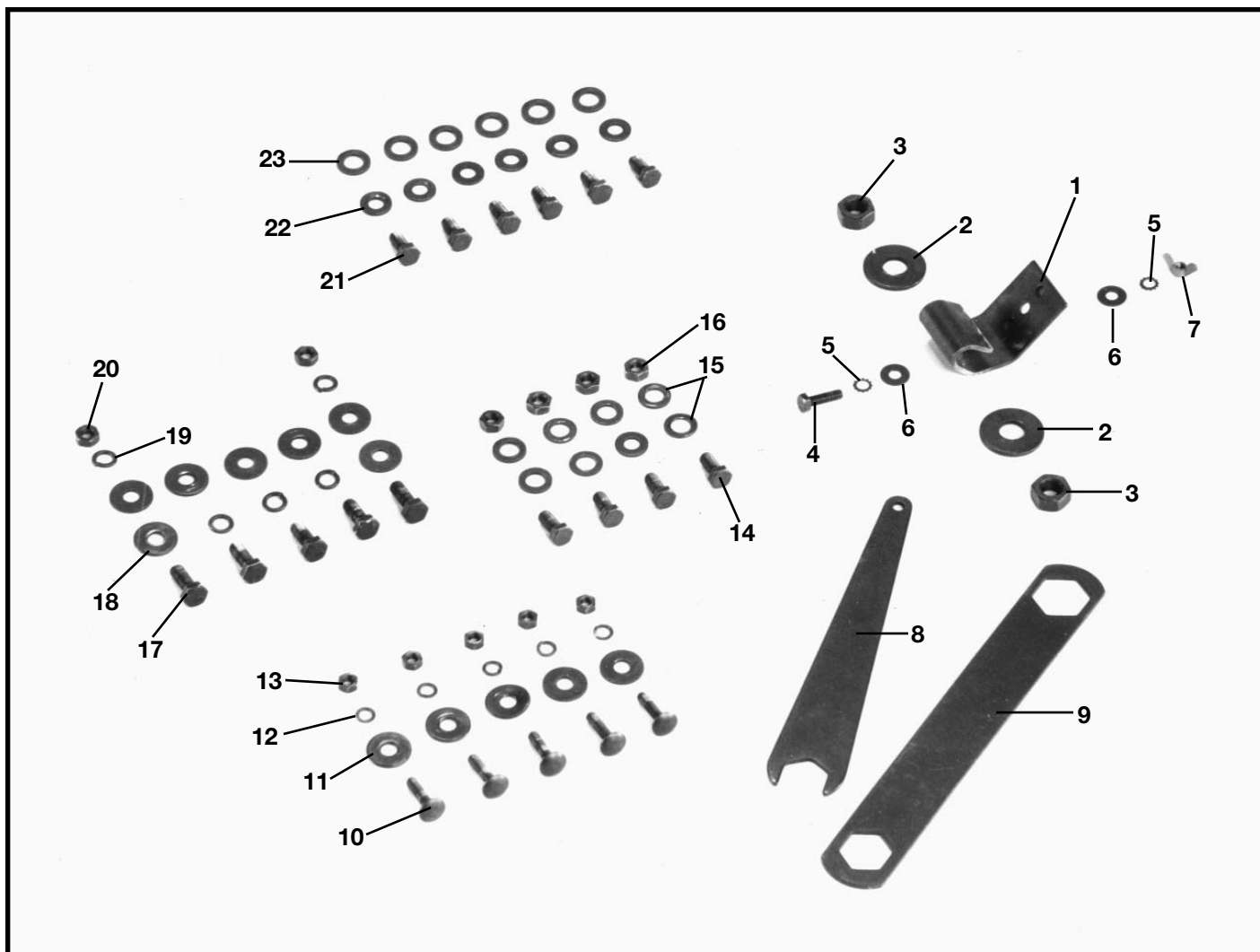


Fig. 2

For Blade Guard and Splitter Assembly

- 1. - Splitter Bracket
- 2. - 5/8" Flat Washer (2)
- 3. - M12x1.75 Hex Nut (2)
- 4. - M6x1x20mm Hex Head Screw
- 5. - 1/4" External. Tooth Lockwasher (2)
- 6. - 5/16" Flat Washer (2)
- 7. - M6x1 Wing Nut
- 8. - 7/8" Open End Wrench
- 9. - 15/16" Hex Arbor Wrench

For Front Guide Rail

- 10.- M6x1x20mm Carriage Head Screw (5)
- 11.- M6.4 Flat Washer (5)
- 12.- M6.1 Lockwasher (5)
- 13.- M6x1 Hex Nut (5)

For Fastening Saw to Stand

- 14.- M8x1.25x16mm Hex Head Screws (4)
- 15.- 3/8" Flat Washer (8)
- 16.- M8x1.25 Hex Nut (4)

For Rear Guide Rail

- 17.- M8x1.25x16mm Hex Head Screw (5)
- 18.- M8.4 Flat Washer (7)
- 19.- M8.1 Lockwasher (7)
- 20.- M8x1.25 Hex Nut (2)

For Extension Wings

- 21.- M8x1.25x16mm Hex Head Screw (6)
- 22.- 5/16" Lockwasher (6)
- 23.- 3/8" Flat Washer (6)

STAND PARTS

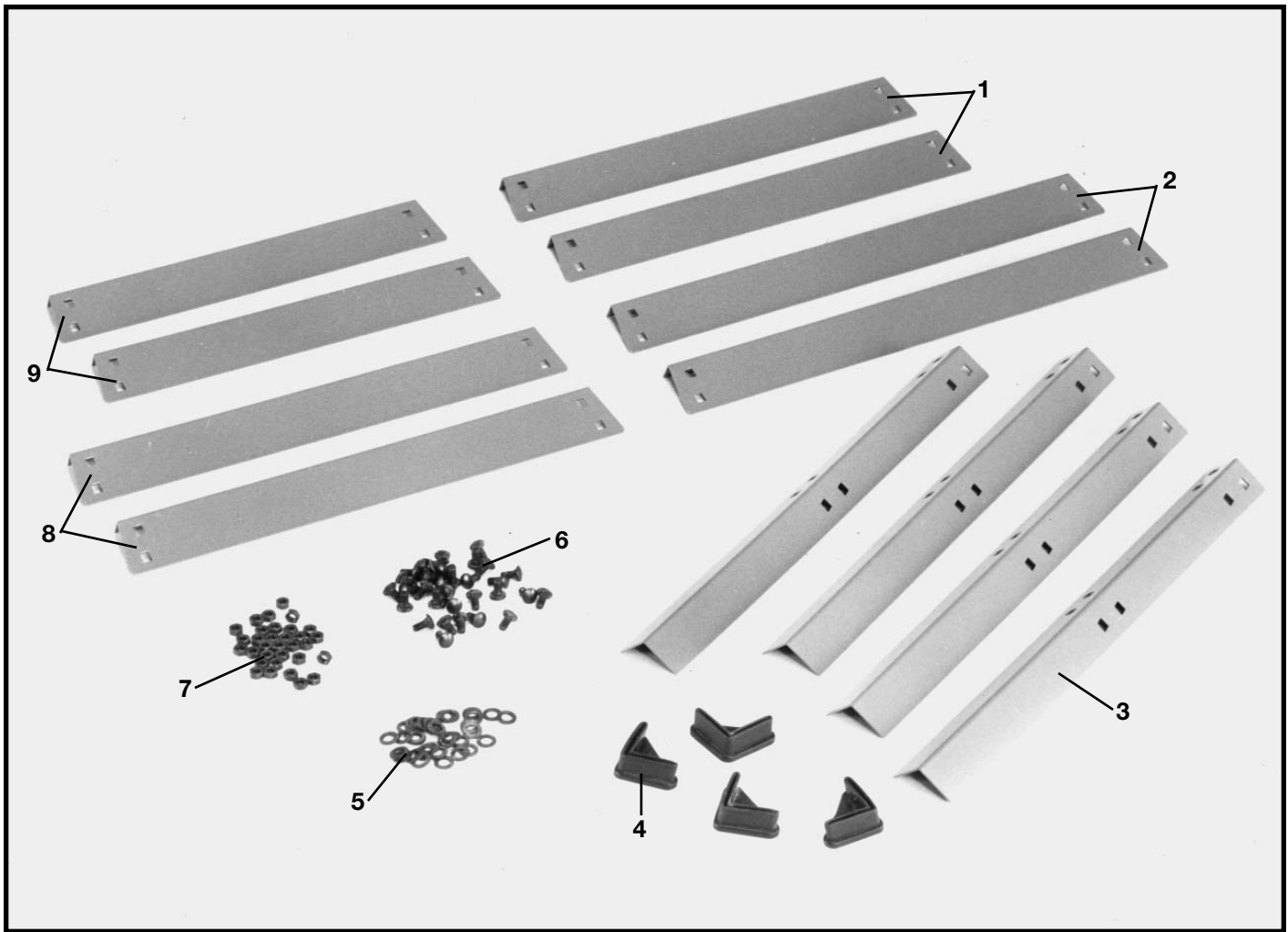


Fig. 3

For Saw Stand

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. - Top Front and Rear Braces - 19" in length (2) | 6. - M8x1.25x16mm Carriage Head Screw (32) |
| 2. - Bottom Front and Rear Braces - 22-1/2" in length (2) | 7. - M8x1.25 Hex Nut (32) |
| 3. - Stand Legs (4) | 8. - Bottom Side Braces - 20" in length (2) |
| 4. - Feet (4) | 9. - Top Side Braces - 16-1/2" in length (2) |
| 5. - 3/8" Flat Washer (32) | |

ASSEMBLY

⚠ WARNING FOR YOUR OWN SAFETY, DO NOT CONNECT THE MACHINE TO THE POWER SOURCE UNTIL THE MACHINE IS COMPLETELY ASSEMBLED AND YOU READ AND UNDERSTAND THE ENTIRE INSTRUCTION MANUAL.

STAND

Assemble stand as shown in Figs. 4 and 5 using parts shown in Fig. 3. The braces, legs and feet are labeled the same in all three illustrations. Insert the M8x1.25x16mm carriage head screws through legs and braces then place the 3/8" flat washers on the screws and secure with the M8x1.25 hex nuts. Only tighten nuts finger-tight at this time. **NOTE:** The top lips of the two top side braces (9) Fig. 4, must fit on top of the top lips of the front and rear braces (1). The side braces (9) have holes on top for mounting the saw to the stand.

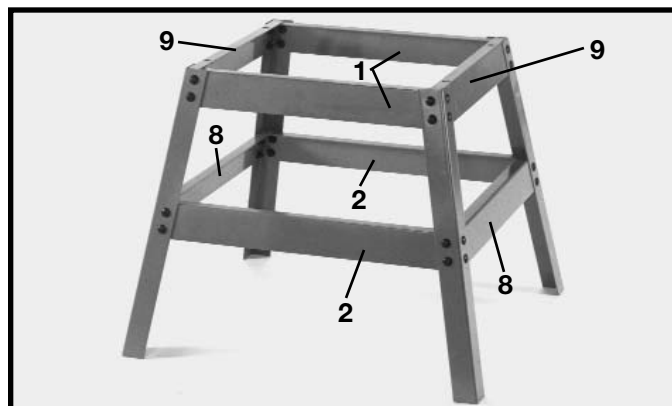


Fig. 4

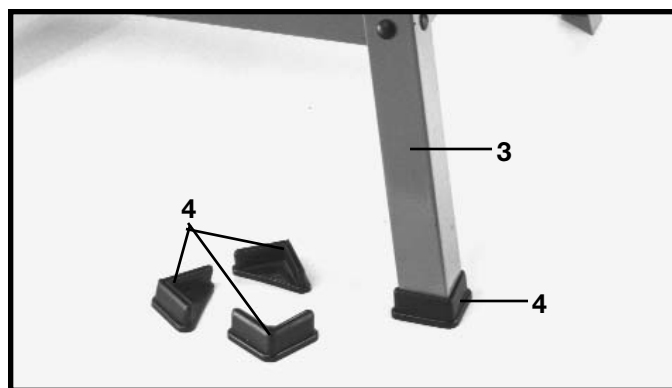


Fig. 5

SAW TO STAND

1. Turn saw table face down on a piece of cardboard to protect the table surface. Align the four holes in the saw cabinet with the four holes in the stand.

2. Place a 3/8" flat washer onto a M8x1.25x16mm hex head screw. Insert the screw through the hole in the stand and the hole in the saw. Place a 3/8" flat washer onto the screw and thread a M8x1.25 hex nut onto the screw and tighten securely. Repeat this process for the three remaining holes.

3. Turn saw table face up, as shown in Fig. 6.

4. Push down on top of saw so the legs of the stand adjust to the surface of the floor and tighten all stand hardware.



Fig. 6

BLADE RAISING AND TILTING HANDWHEELS

1. Assemble the blade raising handwheel (A) Fig. 7, to the blade raising shaft (B). Make sure the slots (C) in the hub of the handwheel are engaged with the roll pin (D) on the shaft.

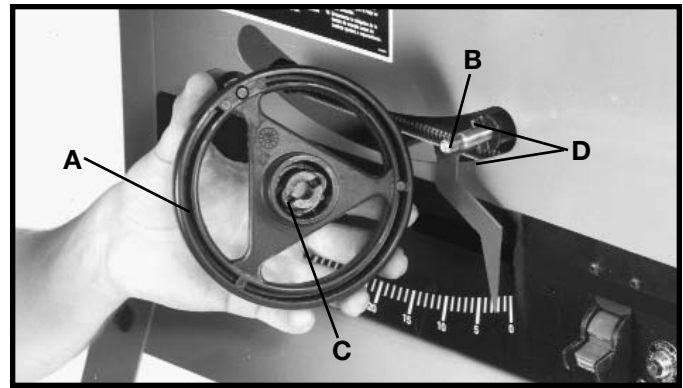


Fig. 7

2. Place a flat washer onto the end of the raising shaft. Thread the lock knob (E) Fig. 8, onto the shaft.

3. Assemble the blade tilting handwheel (F) Fig. 8, to the blade tilting shaft in the same manner.

4. Thread the lock knob (G) Fig. 8, onto the blade tilting shaft.

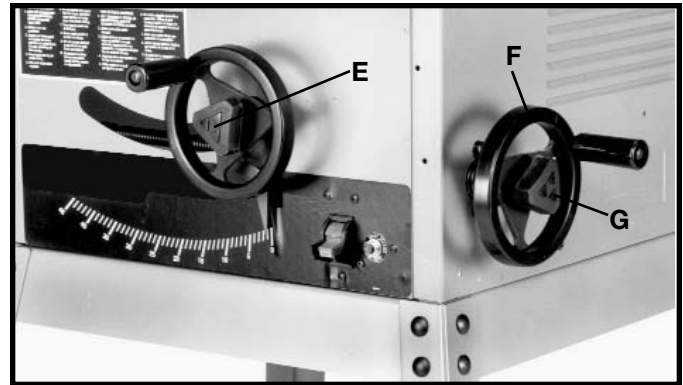


Fig. 8

EXTENSION WINGS

1. Align the three holes in the extension wing (A) Fig. 9, with the three holes in the side of the saw table. **NOTE: DO NOT TIGHTEN HARDWARE AT THIS TIME.** Place a 5/16" lockwasher and a 3/8" flat washer onto a M8x1.25x16mm hex head screw. Insert the screw through the hole in the extension wing and thread the screw into the tapped hole in the side of the saw table. Repeat this process for the two remaining holes in the extension wing and the saw table.

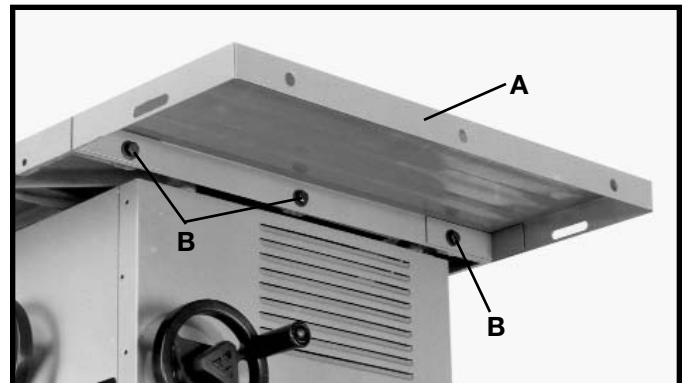


Fig. 9

2. With a straight edge (C) Fig. 10, make certain the extension wing (A) is level with the saw table before tightening three screws (B) Fig. 9.

3. Assemble the other extension wing to the opposite side of the table in the same manner.



Fig. 10

SAW BLADE

⚠ WARNING **DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER SOURCE.**

1. Remove the two table insert screws and remove the table insert (A) Fig. 11. **IMPORTANT:** Be careful not to lose two rubber washers (L) located under table insert (A).

2. Raise the saw blade arbor (B) Fig. 11, to its maximum height by turning the blade raising handwheel counterclockwise, remove the arbor nut (E) (turn clockwise), and outer flange (D) from the saw arbor.

3. Assemble the saw blade (C) to the saw arbor. Make sure the teeth of the blade point down at the front of the table, as shown in Fig. 12. Place the flange (D) and arbor nut (E) (turn counterclockwise) on the saw arbor and tighten arbor nut (E) as far as possible by hand. Make sure that the saw blade is against the inner blade flange.

4. Place the wrench (F) Fig. 11, on the flats on the saw arbor to keep the arbor from turning and tighten arbor nut (E) (turn counterclockwise) using wrench (G) Fig. 12.

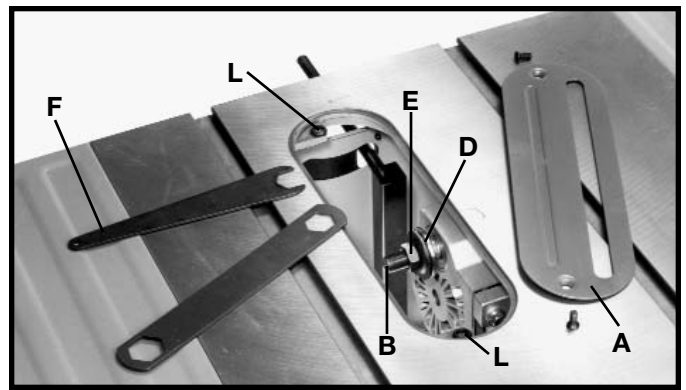


Fig. 11

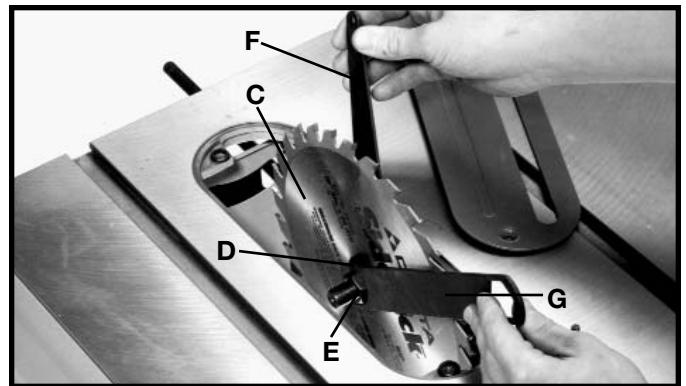


Fig. 12

5. **Replace table insert (A) Fig. 13, making certain rubber washers are in place.**

6. Place a straight edge or square (H) Fig. 13, on the saw table extending over the table insert (A) as shown, and check to see that inset is flush or just below surface of table. If an adjustment is necessary, tighten or loosen the two adjustment screws (K).

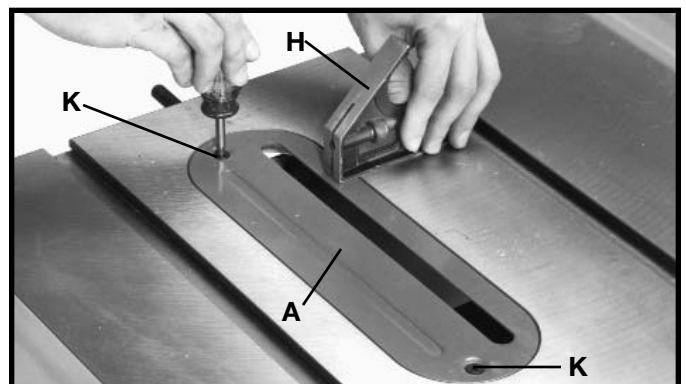


Fig. 13

GUIDE RAILS

1. Align the three slotted holes in the front right guide rail (A) Fig. 14, with two holes (B) in saw table and slotted hole (C) in extension wing. Insert a M6x1x20mm carriage head screw (D) Fig. 14, through the three holes in the front right guide rail, and the saw table. Place a M6.4 flat washer (E), and a 6.1 lockwasher (F) onto the carriage head screw (D). Thread a M6x1 hex nut (G) onto the carriage head screw (D) and hand tighten only.

NOTE: TIGHTEN HARDWARE JUST ENOUGH TO HOLD RAIL IN PLACE AT THIS TIME.

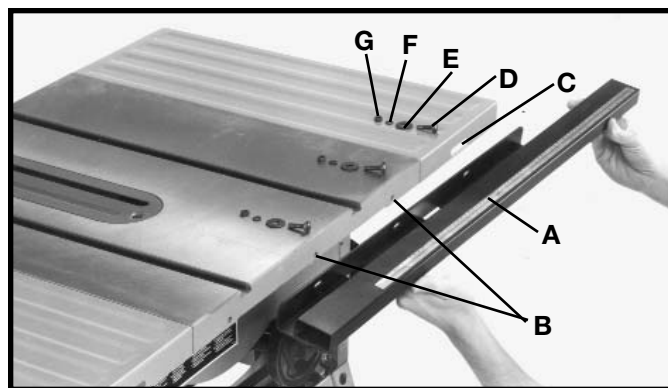


Fig. 14

2. Insert longer end of front guide rail extension connector (H) Fig. 15, into end of guide rail (A).

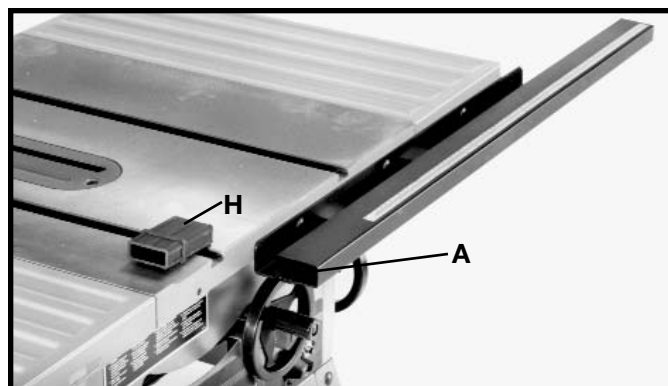


Fig. 15

3. Assemble front left guide rail (J) Fig. 16, onto extension connector (H). Align the two slotted holes in guide rail extension (J) Fig. 16 with hole (K) in table and extension wing (L). Insert a M6x1x20mm carriage head screw (D) Fig. 16, through the two holes in the front left guide rail, and the saw table. Place a M6.4 flat washer (E), and a 6.1 lockwasher (F) onto the carriage head screw (D). Thread a M6x1 hex nut (G) onto the carriage head screw (D) and hand tighten only. **NOTE: TIGHTEN HARDWARE JUST ENOUGH TO HOLD RAIL IN PLACE AT THIS TIME.**

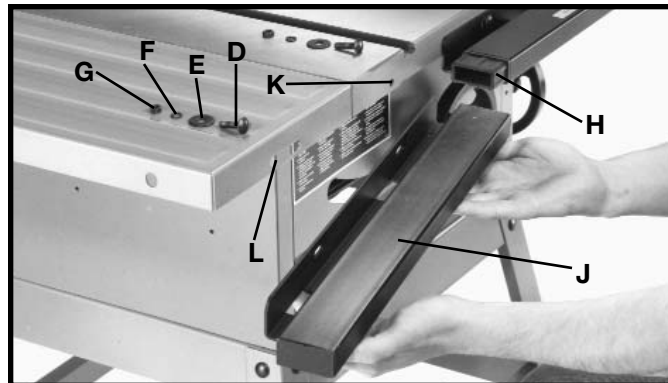


Fig. 16

4. Fig. 17 illustrates the front guide rail loosely assembled to the table saw.



Fig. 17

5. Align the holes in the longer section of rear guide rail (P) Fig. 18, with holes (A), (B), and (C) in the saw table. Place a M8.1 lockwasher then a M8.4 flat washer onto a M8x1.25x16mm hex head screw. Insert the screw through the hole (A) Fig. 18, in the rear guide rail. Place a M8.4 flat washer and a M8.1 lockwasher onto the hex head screw. Thread a M8x1.25 hex nut onto the hex head screw. **NOTE: TIGHTEN HARDWARE JUST ENOUGH TO HOLD RAIL IN PLACE AT THIS TIME.**

6. Place a M8.1 lockwasher and a M8.4 flat washer onto a M8x1.25x16mm hex head screw. Insert the screw through the holes (B) and (C) Fig. 18, in the rear guide rail and thread into the tapped hole in the saw table. **NOTE: TIGHTEN HARDWARE JUST ENOUGH TO HOLD RAIL IN PLACE AT THIS TIME.**

7. Align the holes in the shorter section of rear guide rail (R) Fig. 18, with holes (D) and (E) in the in the saw table. Place a M8.1 lockwasher and a a M8.4 flat washer onto a M8x1.25x16mm hex head screw. Insert the screw through the hole (E) Fig. 18, in the rear guide rail. Place a M8.4 flat washer and a M8.1 lockwasher onto the hex head screw. Thread a M8x1.25 hex nut onto the hex head screw. **NOTE: TIGHTEN HARDWARE JUST ENOUGH TO HOLD RAIL IN PLACE AT THIS TIME.**

8. Place a M8.1 lockwasher and a M8.4 flat washer onto a M8x1.25x16mm hex head screw. Insert the screw through the hole (D) Fig. 18, in the rear guide rail and thread into the tapped hole in the saw table. **NOTE: TIGHTEN HARDWARE JUST ENOUGH TO HOLD RAIL IN PLACE AT THIS TIME.**

9. Using a square (X) Fig. 19, or a ruler, adjust rail so that it is 7/16" from top of the table along the entire length. Tighten all mounting hardware.

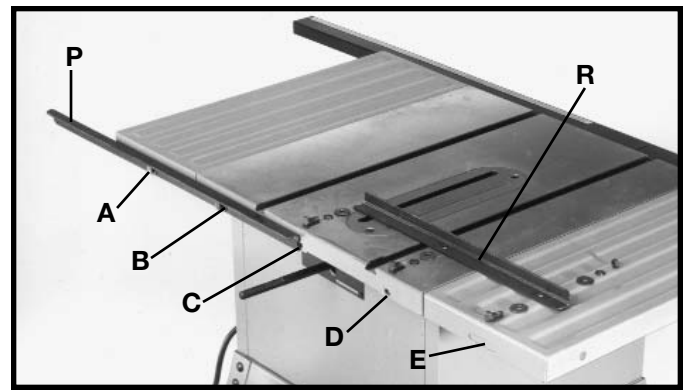


Fig. 18

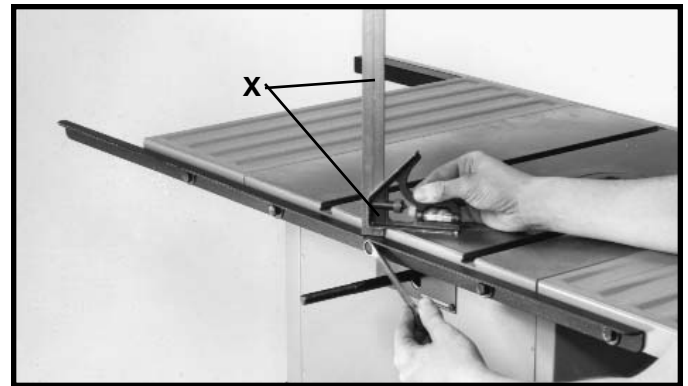


Fig. 19

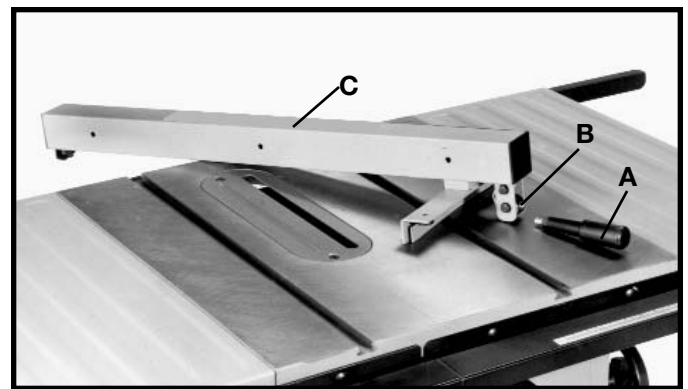


Fig. 20

1. Insert handle (A) Fig. 20 into threaded hole (B) in rip fence (C).

2. Insert flat head screwdriver into rip fence handle (A) Fig. 21 and tighten screw (not shown).

3. Tighten hex nut (D) Fig. 21 against fence body.

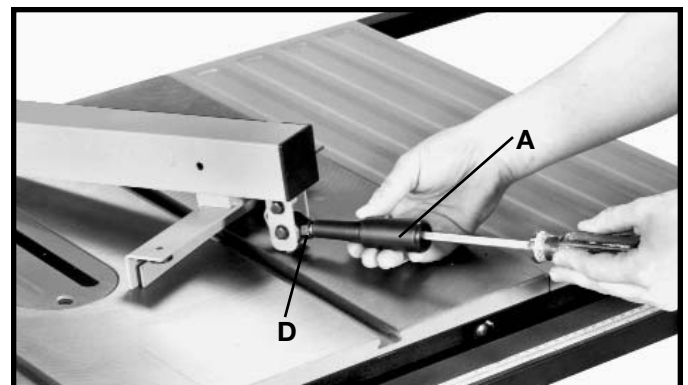


Fig. 21

LEVELING AND ADJUSTING FRONT GUIDE RAIL

⚠ WARNING DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER SOURCE.

1. Raise the saw blade to its maximum height by turning the blade raising handwheel counterclockwise.
2. With handle (A) Fig. 22 in the raised position, place rip fence (B) on the saw table as shown. **NOTE:** Make certain rip fence (B) is engaged on rear guide rail (C). Move rip fence (B) against saw blade as shown in Fig. 23.

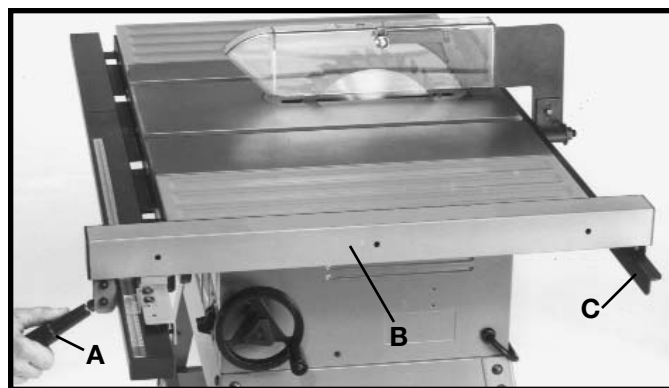


Fig. 22

3. Carefully move front guide rail (D) Fig. 23, left or right until line on cursor (E) aligns with zero ("0") on guide rail scale (F). Push handle (A) downward to lock rip fence in position. Snug up front guide rail mounting hardware. Minor adjustment to the cursor (E) Fig. 24 can be made by loosening two screws (G), adjusting cursor left or right, and tightening two screws (G). Remove rip fence and lower saw blade.

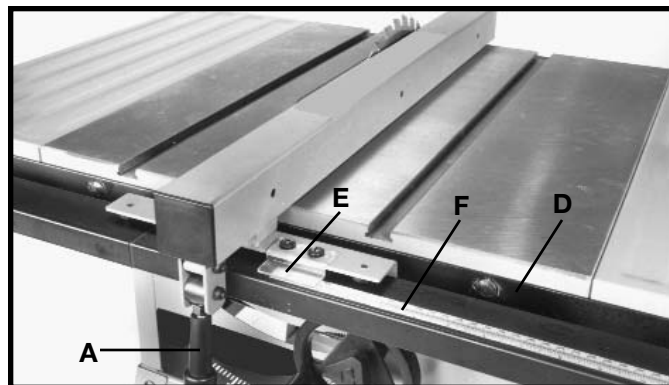


Fig. 23

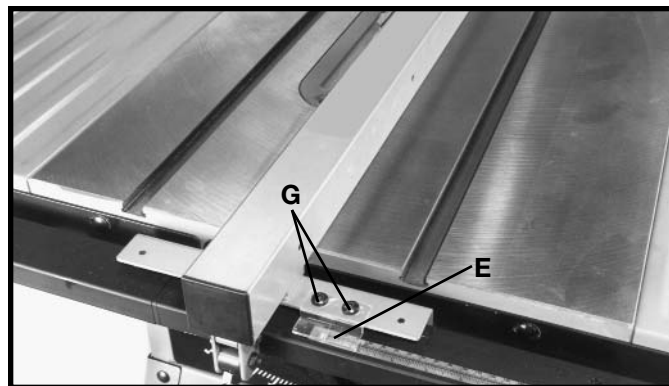


Fig. 24

4. Using a square (H) Fig. 25, or a ruler, adjust guide rail (D) so it is 13/16" from top of table along the entire length.
5. Check the guide rail adjustment again to make certain the rip fence is aligned with the guide rail scale. Firmly tighten front guide rail mounting hardware.

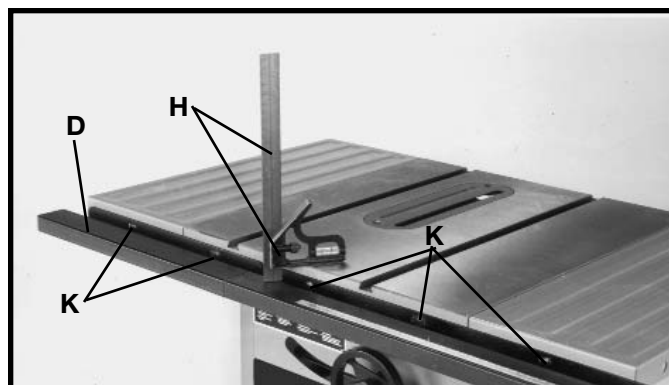


Fig. 25

BLADE GUARD AND SPLITTER ASSEMBLY

⚠ WARNING DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER SOURCE.

1. Thread a M12x1.75 hex nut (A) onto the splitter support rod (R) Fig. 26, as far as it will go.
2. Place a 5/8" flat washer (B) Fig. 26, onto the splitter support rod (R).
3. Place the splitter bracket (C) Fig. 26, onto the splitter support rod (R).
4. Place a 5/8" flat washer (B) Fig. 26, onto the splitter support rod (R).
5. Thread a M12x1.75 hex nut (D) onto the splitter support rod (R) Fig. 26 and tighten the nut to hold the splitter bracket (C) in place.
6. Align the hole in the blade guard and splitter assembly (E) Fig. 27, with the hole in the splitter bracket (C). **NOTE:** Make certain the two protrusions, "pins" (G) Fig. 28, are engaged with the channel of the splitter assembly.
7. Place a 1/4" external tooth lockwasher and a 5/16" lockwasher onto a M6x1x20mm hex head screw. Insert the hex head screw (D) Fig. 27, through the hole in the support bracket, and through the slot in the blade guard/splitter assembly.
8. Place a 1/4" external tooth lockwasher and a 5/16" lockwasher onto a M6x1x20mm hex head screw (D) Fig. 27. Thread a M6x1 wing nut (F) Fig. 28, onto the end of the hex head screw.
9. **NOTE:** Before tightening wing nut (F) Fig. 28, make certain there is at least a 1/8" gap between the bottom edge of splitter (N) and top surface of table (P).
10. Using a straight edge, check to see if the splitter (E) Fig. 29, is aligned with the saw blade (R). If an adjustment is necessary, the splitter (E) can be moved left or right and rotated by loosening nut (A) Fig. 29, and adjust accordingly.

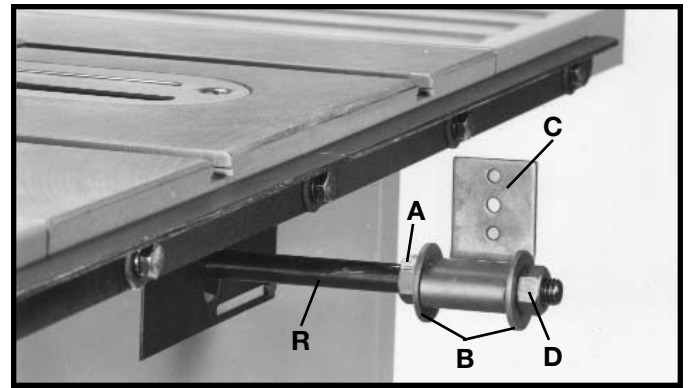


Fig. 26

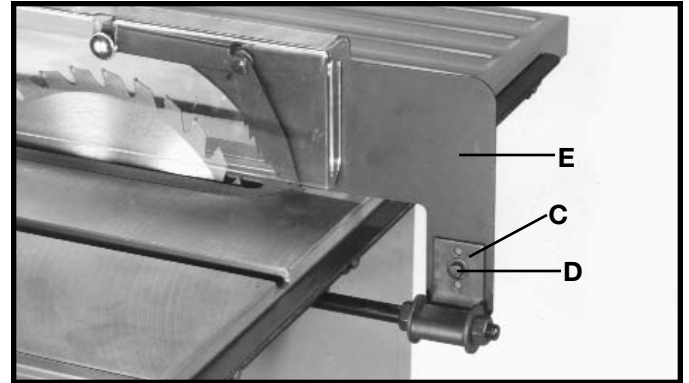


Fig. 27

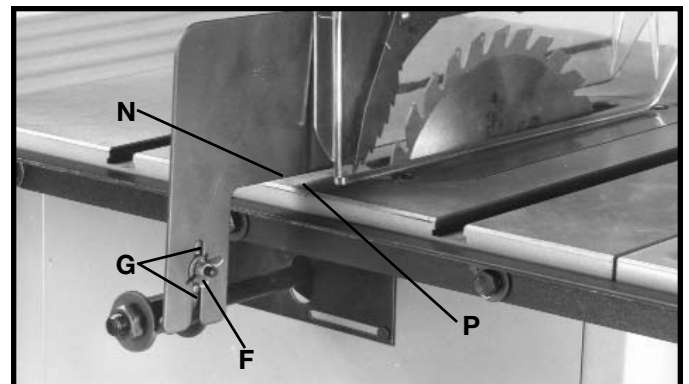


Fig. 28

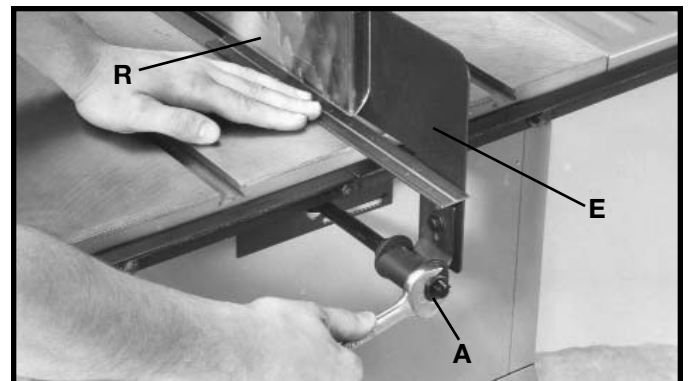


Fig. 29

OPERATING CONTROLS AND ADJUSTMENTS

STARTING AND STOPPING SAW

The switch (A) is located on the front panel of the saw cabinet, as shown in Fig. 33. To turn the saw “ON”, move the switch up to the “ON” position. To turn the saw “OFF”, move the switch down to the “OFF” position.

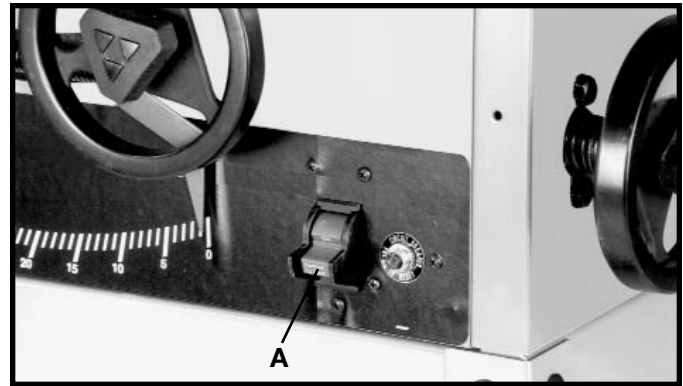


Fig. 33

LOCKING SWITCH IN THE “OFF” POSITION

IMPORTANT: When the tool is not in use, the switch should be locked in the “OFF” position to prevent unauthorized use. Grasp the switch toggle (B) and pull it out as shown in Fig. 34. With the switch toggle (B) removed the switch will not operate. However, should the switch toggle be removed while the saw is running, it can be turned “OFF” once, but cannot be restarted without inserting the switch toggle (B).

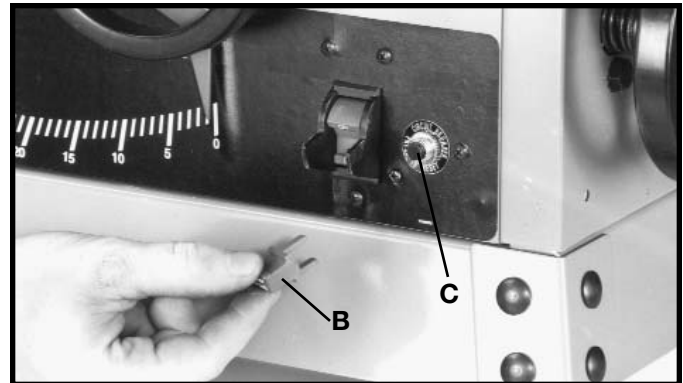


Fig. 34

OVERLOAD PROTECTION

Your saw is equipped with a restable overload. If the motor shuts off or fails to start due to over-loading (cutting stock too fast, using a dull blade, using the saw beyond its capacity, etc.) or low voltage, turn the switch to the “OFF” position, let the motor cool three to five minutes and push the reset button (C) Fig. 34, which will reset the overload device. The motor can then be turned on again in the usual manner.

BLADE RAISING MECHANISM

To raise or lower the saw blade, loosen lock knob (A) and turn the blade raising handwheel (B) Fig. 35. When the desired blade height is obtained, tighten lock knob (A).

BLADE TILTING MECHANISM

To tilt the saw blade for bevel cutting, loosen lock knob (C) and turn the tilting handwheel (D) Fig. 35. When the desired blade angle is obtained, tighten lock knob (C).

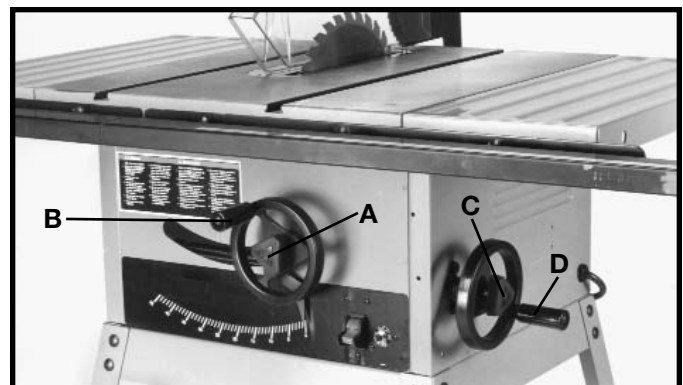


Fig. 35

ADJUSTING 90 AND 45 DEGREE POSITIVE STOPS

Your saw is equipped with positive stops that will position the saw blade at 90 and 45 degrees to the table. To check and adjust the positive stops, proceed as follows:

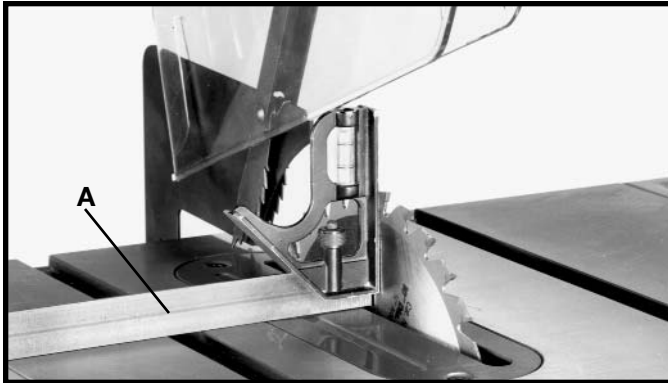


Fig. 36

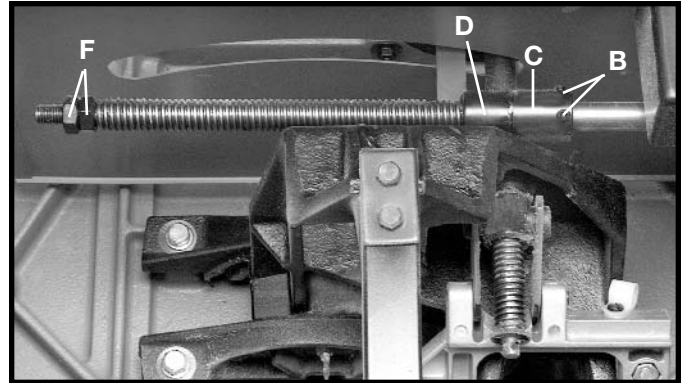


Fig. 37

⚠ WARNING DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER SOURCE.

1. Turn the blade tilting handwheel counterclockwise as far as it will go. Place a square (A) on the table and against the blade, as shown in Fig. 36, and check to see if the blade is at 90 degrees to the table. If the blade is not at 90 degrees to the table, loosen two set screws (B) Fig. 37, back off collar (C) and turn the blade tilting handwheel until the blade is at 90 degrees to the table. Then adjust collar (C) Fig. 37, so that it contacts bracket (D) when the blade is at 90 degrees to the table and tighten the two set screws (B).

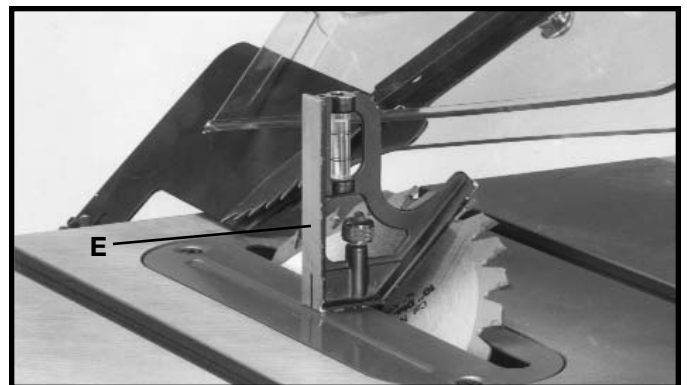


Fig. 38

2. Turn the blade tilting handwheel counterclockwise as far as it will go. Place a combination square (E) on the table and against the blade, as shown in Fig. 38, and check and see if the blade is at 45 degrees to the table. If the blade is not at 45 degrees to the table, back off the two locknuts (F) Fig. 37, and turn the blade tilting handwheel until the blade is at 45 degrees to the table. Then adjust the locknuts (F) Fig. 37, so that the inside nut contacts bracket (D) when the blade is at 45 degrees to the table. **NOTE:** After positive stops are set, check the pointer position and adjust as necessary.

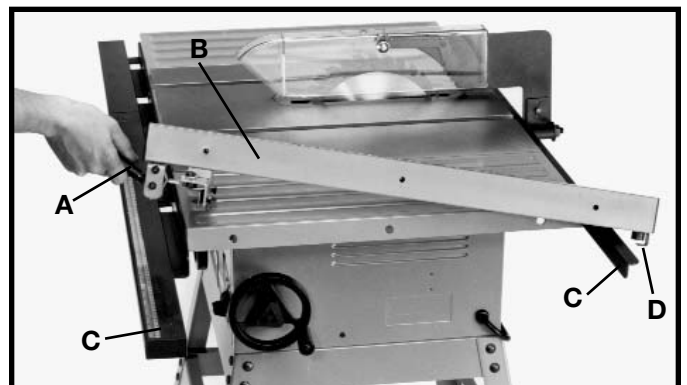


Fig. 39

ASSEMBLING RIP FENCE TO GUIDE RAILS

To assemble the rip fence to the guide rails:

1. Make certain the lock handle (A) Fig. 39, of the rip fence assembly (B) is in the up position.
2. Assemble the rip fence assembly (B) to both the front and rear guide rails (C) as shown in Fig. 40. **NOTE: MAKE SURE THE REAR CLAMP (D) FIG. 39 IS ENGAGED WITH THE REAR RAIL (C).**
3. Lock the rip fence (B) Fig. 40, on the guide rails (C) by pushing down on lock handle (A).

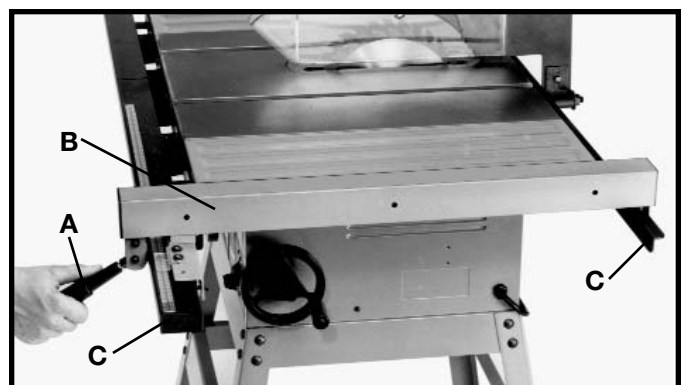


Fig. 40

RIP FENCE OPERATION AND ADJUSTMENTS

⚠ WARNING THE RIP FENCE MUST BE PROPERLY ALIGNED TO THE MITER GAGE SLOT IN ORDER TO PREVENT KICKBACK WHEN RIPPING.

1. To move the fence (A) Fig. 41, along the guide rails, lift up on the fence locking lever (B), slide the fence to the desired location on the guide rails and push down on the locking lever (B) to lock the fence in position.

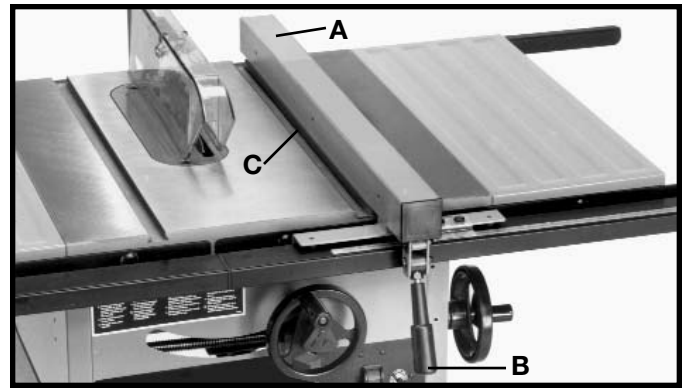


Fig. 41

2. The fence (A) Fig. 41, must be adjusted so it is parallel to the miter gage slots (C). To check and adjust, move fence (A) until the bottom edge of the fence is in line with the edge of one of the miter gage slots as shown, and push down on the fence locking lever (B). Check to see if the fence (A) is parallel to the edge of the miter gage slot (C) the entire length of the table. If an adjustment must be made, slightly tighten or loosen one of the two adjusting screws (D) or (E) Fig. 42. Check again to see if the edge of the fence is parallel with the miter gage slot the entire length of the slot. Repeat this adjustment until the fence is parallel with the miter gage slot. **IMPORTANT: DO NOT REMOVE THE RIP FENCE FROM THE GUIDE RAIL TO MAKE THIS ADJUSTMENT. VERY LITTLE MOVEMENT OF SCREWS (D) AND (E) FIG. 42, IS NECESSARY.**

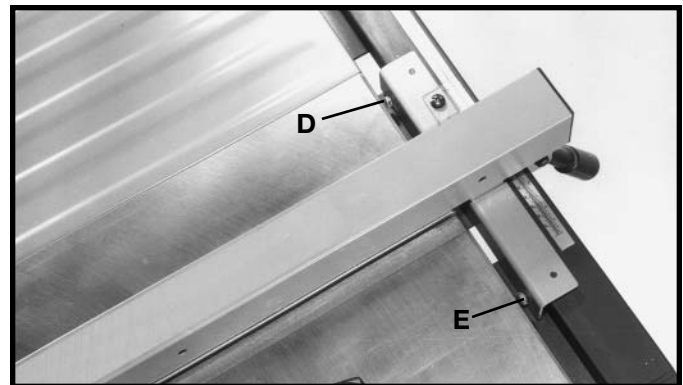


Fig. 42

3. The distance the fence is positioned away from the blade is indicated by the witness line (F) Fig. 43, located on the cursor (G). If it is necessary to adjust the cursor (G), make a test cut with the fence locked in position. Measure the width of the finished cut and adjust the cursor (G) by loosening the two screws (H), adjusting the cursor (G) until the witness line (F) is aligned with the same marking on the scale (K) as the finished cut. Then tighten the two screws (H).

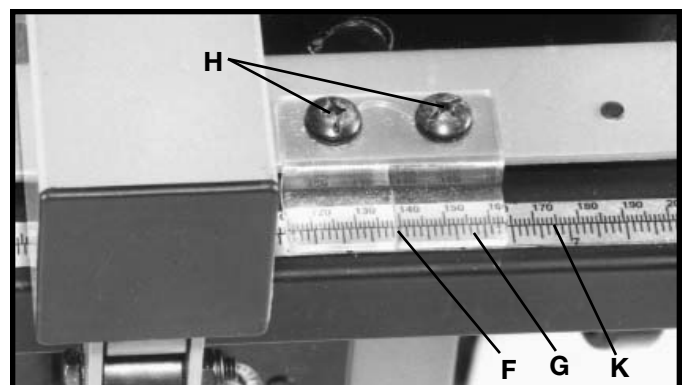


Fig. 43

MITER GAGE OPERATION AND ADJUSTMENTS

1. Your miter gage is equipped with individually adjustable index stops at 90 degrees and 45 degrees right and left. Adjustment to the index stops can be made by loosening lock nuts (A) Fig. 44, and tightening or loosening the three adjusting screws (B) against the stop link (C).

2. To operate the miter gage, loosen lock handle (D) Fig. 44, and move the body of the miter gage (E) to the desired angle. The miter gage body will stop at 90 degrees and 45 degrees both right and left. To rotate the miter gage body past these points, the stop link (C) must be flipped out of the way.

3. The miter gage is equipped with a special washer (F) Fig. 45, and a flat head screw (G) which are assembled to the bottom end of the miter gage bar (H). The special washer (F) rides in the T-slotted miter gage slot (J) and prevents the miter gage from falling when it is extended out beyond the front of the saw table, as shown in Fig. 46.

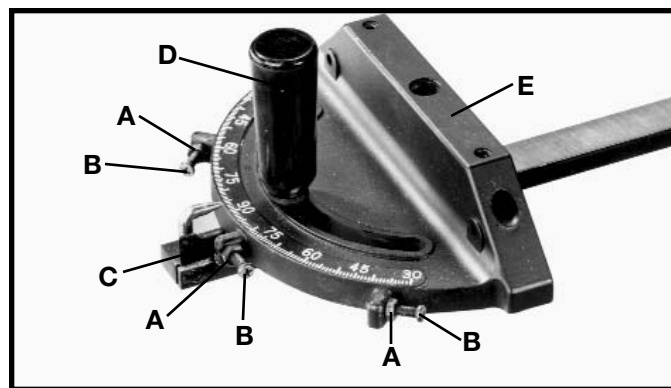


Fig. 44

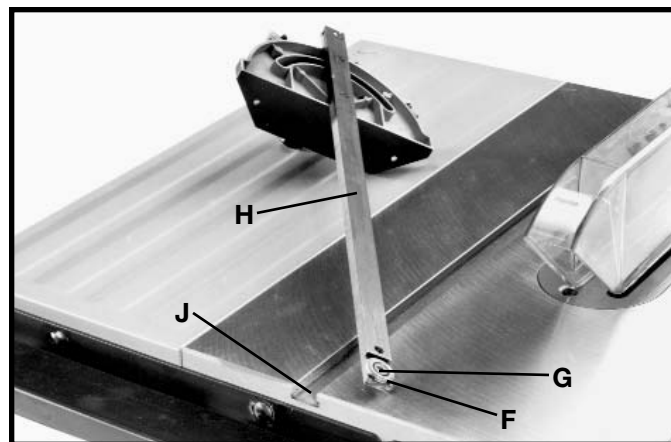


Fig. 45

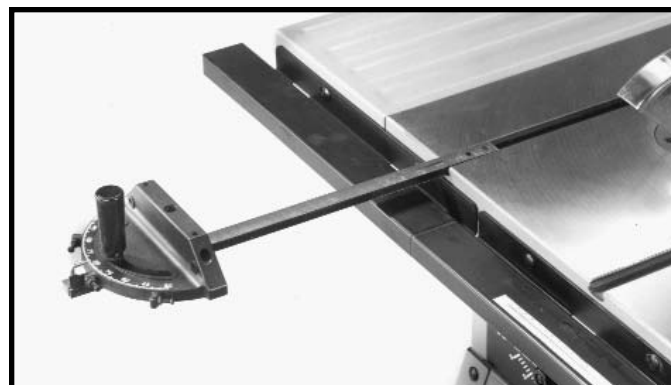


Fig. 46

ADJUSTING TABLE INSERT

The table insert (A) Fig. 47, should be adjusted so it is flush with the saw table surface. Place a straight edge or square (B) on the saw table extending over the insert, as shown. If an adjustment to the insert is necessary, tighten or loosen the two adjusting screws (C).

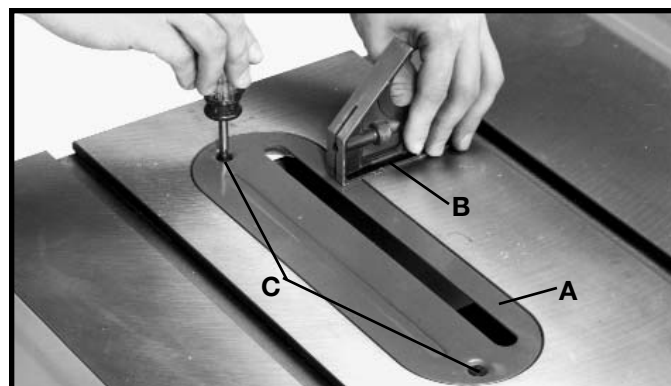


Fig. 47

MAINTENANCE

CHANGING THE BLADE

⚠ WARNING DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER SOURCE. USE ONLY 10" DIAMETER SAW BLADES RATED FOR 5500 RPM OR HIGHER WITH 5/8" ARBOR HOLES.

1. Raise saw blade to its maximum height and remove the table insert (A) Fig. 47A. **NOTE:** Be careful not to lose two rubber washers (E).
2. Using the open end wrench (B) Fig. 47A, place wrench on flats on saw arbor and remove arbor nut (C) using wrench (D) by turning nut clockwise. Remove blade flange and saw blade.
3. Assemble new blade making certain teeth of blade are pointing down at the front, assemble outside blade flange and nut (C). Tighten nut (C) with wrench (D) by turning nut counterclockwise while holding arbor steady with wrench (B).
4. Replace table insert (A) Fig. 47A.

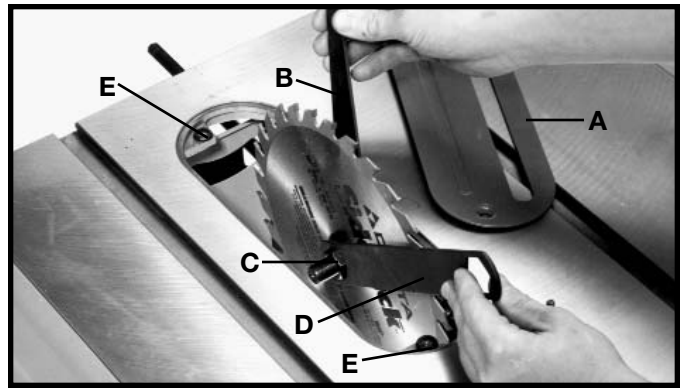


Fig. 47A

BRUSH INSPECTION AND REPLACEMENT

⚠ WARNING BEFORE INSPECTING THE BRUSHES, DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER SOURCE.

Brush life varies. It depends on the load on the motor. Check the brushes after the first 50 hours of use for a new machine or after a new set of brushes has been installed.

After the first check, examine them after about 10 hours of use until such time that replacement is necessary.

To inspect the brushes, proceed as follows:

1. Lower the motor and tilt the arbor to 45 degrees.
2. One brush holder is shown at (A) Fig. 47B. (From underneath the saw table).
3. Fig. 47C, illustrates the brush cap (A) and brush (B) removed for inspection. When the carbon on the brush (B) is worn to 3/16" in length or if either the spring or shunt wire is burned or damaged in any way, replace both brushes. If the brushes are found serviceable after removing, reinstall them in the same position as removed.
4. To inspect the other brush, remove the table insert and saw blade. The other brush is located 180 degrees from brush (A) Fig. 47B.

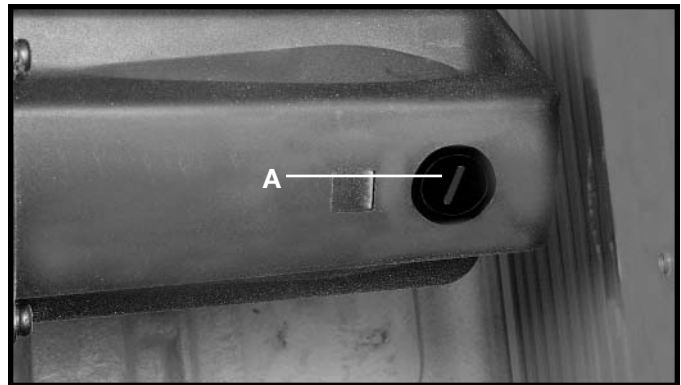


Fig. 47B

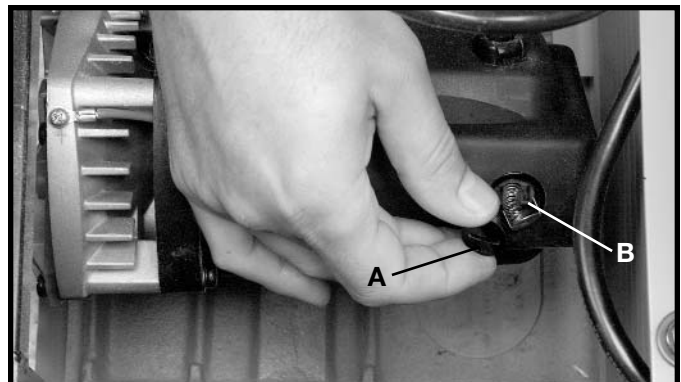


Fig. 47C

OPERATIONS

Common sawing operations include ripping and crosscutting plus a few other standard operations of a fundamental nature. As with all power tools, there is a certain amount of hazard involved with the operation and use of the machine. Using the machine with the respect and caution demanded as far as safety precautions are concerned, will considerably lessen the possibility of personal injury. However, if normal safety precautions are overlooked or completely ignored, personal injury to the operator can result. The following information describes the safe and proper method for performing the most common sawing operations.

⚠ WARNING THE USE OF ATTACHMENTS AND ACCESSORIES NOT RECOMMENDED BY DELTA MAY RESULT IN THE RISK OF INJURY.

CROSS-CUTTING

Cross-cutting requires the use of the miter gage to position and guide the work. Place the work against the miter gage and advance both the gage and work toward the saw blade, as shown in Fig. 48. The miter gage may be used in either table slot. When bevel cutting (blade tilted), use the right miter gage slot so that the blade tilts away from the miter gage and your hands.

Start the cut slowly and hold the work firmly against the miter gage. One of the rules in running a saw is that you never hang onto or touch a free piece of work. Hold the supported piece, not the free piece that is cut off. The feed in cross-cutting continues until the work is cut in two, and the miter gage and work are pulled back to the starting point. Before pulling the work back, it is good practice to give the work a little sideways shift to move the work slightly away from the saw blade. Never pick up any short length of free work from the table while the saw blade is turning. A smart operator never touches a cutoff piece unless it is at least a foot long.

For added safety and convenience, the miter gage can be fitted with an auxiliary wood-facing, that should be at least 1 inch higher than the maximum depth of cut, and should extend out 12 inches or more to one side or the other depending on which miter gage slot is being used. This auxiliary wood-facing can be fastened to the front of the miter gage by using two screws through the holes provided in the front of the miter gage body and into the wood-facing.

⚠ WARNING NEVER USE THE FENCE AS A CUT-OFF GAGE WHEN CROSS-CUTTING.

When cross-cutting a number of pieces to the same length, a block of wood, can be clamped to the fence and used as a cut-off gage. It is important that this block of wood always be positioned in front of the saw blade. Once the cut-off length is determined, secure the fence and use the miter gage to feed the work into the cut.

This block of wood allows the cut-off piece to move freely along the table surface without binding between the fence and the saw blade, thereby lessening the possibility of kickback and injury to the operator.

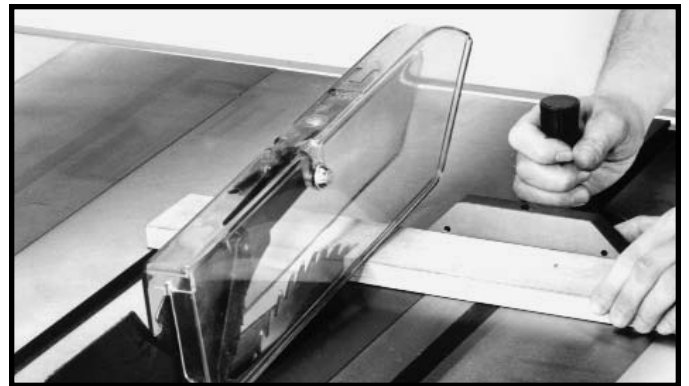


Fig. 48

RIPPING

Ripping is the operation of making a lengthwise cut through a board, as shown in Fig. 49, and the rip fence (A) is used to position and guide the work. One edge of the work rides against the rip fence while the flat side of the board rests on the table. Since the work is pushed along the fence, it must have a straight edge and make solid contact with the table. The saw guard must be used. The guard has anti-kickback fingers to prevent wood kickback, and a splitter to prevent the wood kerf from closing and binding the blade.

Start the motor and advance the work holding it down and against the fence. Never stand in the line of the saw cut when ripping. Hold the work with both hands and push it along the fence and into the saw blade as shown in Fig. 49. The work can then be fed through the saw blade with one or two hands. After the work is beyond the saw blade and anti-kickback fingers, the hand is removed from the work. When this is done the work will either stay on the table, tilt up slightly and be caught by the rear end of the guard or slide off the table to the floor. Alternately, the feed can continue to the end of the table, after which the work is lifted and brought back along the outside edge of the fence. The cut-off stock remains on the table and is not touched with the hands until the saw blade is stopped, unless it is a large piece allowing safe removal. When ripping boards longer than three feet, it is recommended that a work support be used at the rear of the saw to keep the workpiece from falling off the saw table.

⚠ CAUTION If the ripped work is less than 4 inches wide, a push stick should always be used to complete the feed, as shown in Fig. 50. The push stick can easily be made from scrap material as explained in the section **“CONSTRUCTING A PUSH STICK.”**

When ripping material under 2 inches in width, a flat pushboard is a valuable accessory since ordinary type sticks may interfere with the blade guard. That flat pushboard can be made as shown in Fig. 51.

USING ACCESSORY MOULDING CUTTERHEAD

Moulding is cutting a shape on the edge or face of the work. Cutting mouldings with a moulding cutterhead in the circular saw is a fast, safe and clean operation. The many different knife shapes available make it possible for the operator to produce almost any kind of mouldings, such as various styles of corner moulds, picture frames, table edges, etc.

The moulding head consists of a cutterhead in which can be mounted various shapes of steel knives, as shown in Fig. 52. Each of the three knives in a set is fitted into a groove in the cutterhead and securely clamped with a screw. The knife grooves should be kept free of sawdust, which would prevent the cutter from seating properly.

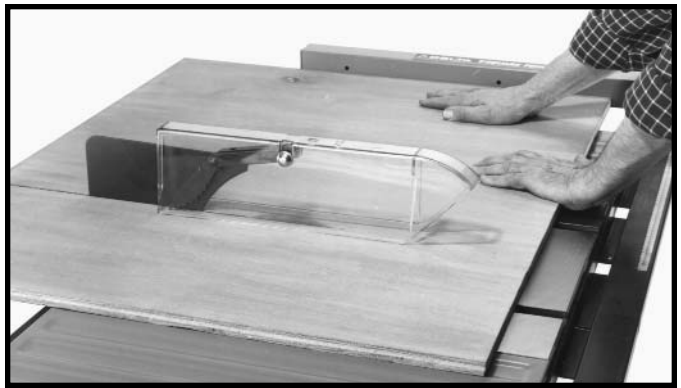


Fig. 49



Fig. 50

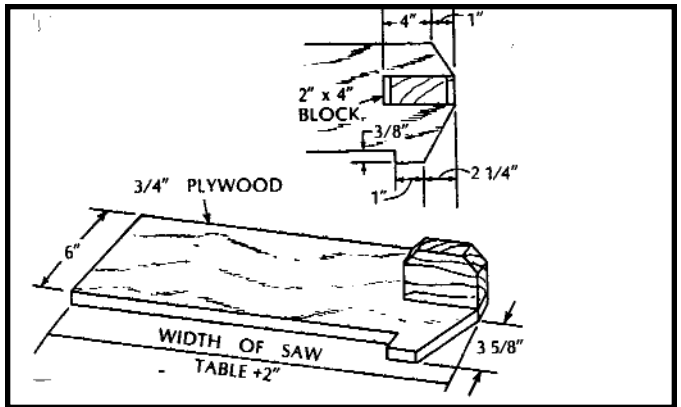


Fig. 51

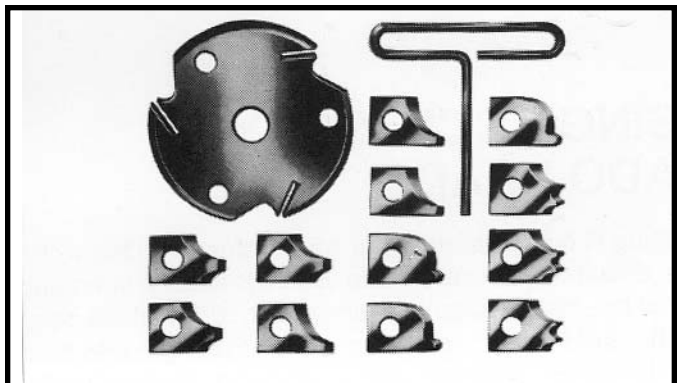


Fig. 52

⚠ WARNING For certain cutting operations such as dadoing and moulding where you are not cutting completely through the workpiece, the blade guard and splitter assembly cannot be used.

⚠ WARNING Always return and fasten the blade guard and splitter assembly to its proper operating position for normal thru-sawing operations.

The moulding cutterhead (A) Fig. 53, is assembled to the saw arbor as shown.

⚠ WARNING THE OUTSIDE ARBOR FLANGE CAN NOT BE USED WITH THE MOULDING CUTTERHEAD, TIGHTEN THE ARBOR NUT AGAINST THE CUTTERHEAD BODY. DO NOT LOOSE THE OUTSIDE ARBOR FLANGE, FOR IT WILL BE NEEDED WHEN REATTACHING A BLADE TO THE SAW ARBOR. ALSO, THE ACCESSORY MOULDING CUTTERHEAD TABLE INSERT (B), MUST BE USED IN PLACE OF THE STANDARD TABLE INSERT.

CAUTION It is necessary when using the moulding cutterhead to add wood-facing (C) to the face of the rip fence, as shown in Fig. 54. The wood-facing is attached to the fence with wood screws through the holes provided in the fence. 3/4 inch stock is suitable for most work although an occasional job may require 1 inch facing.

Position the wood-facing over the cutterhead with the cutterhead below the surface of the table. Turn the saw on and raise the cutterhead. The cutterhead will cut its own groove in the wood-facing. Fig. 54, shows a typical moulding operation.

⚠ WARNING NEVER USE MOULDING CUTTER-HEAD IN A BEVEL POSITION.

⚠ WARNING NEVER RUN THE STOCK BETWEEN THE FENCE AND THE MOULDING CUTTERHEAD AS IRREGULAR SHAPED WOOD WILL CAUSE KICKBACK.

CAUTION When moulding end grain, the miter gage is used. The feed should be slowed up at the end of the cut to prevent splintering.

CAUTION In all cuts, attention should be given the grain, making the cut in the same direction as the grain whenever possible.

⚠ WARNING ALWAYS INSTALL BLADE GUARD AFTER OPERATION IS COMPLETE.

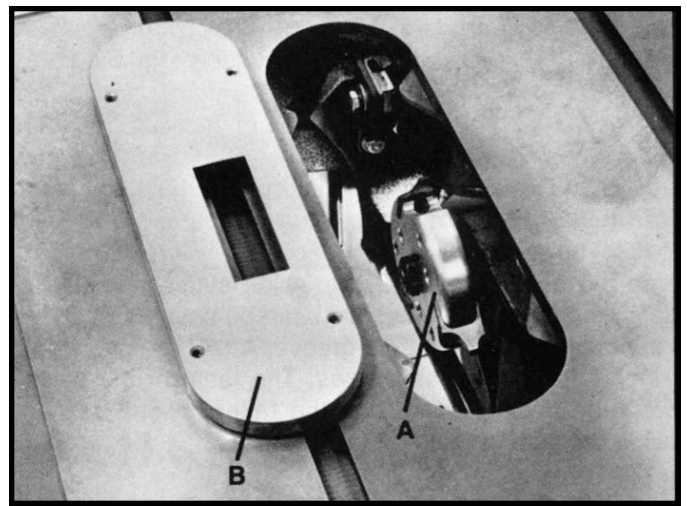


Fig. 53

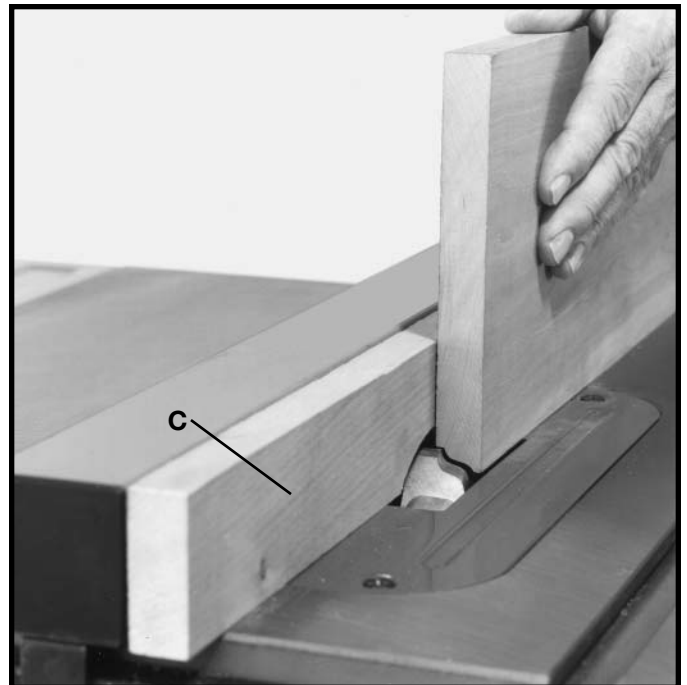


Fig. 54

USING ACCESSORY DADO HEAD

⚠ WARNING THE BLADE GUARD AND SPLITTER ASSEMBLY CANNOT BE USED WHEN DADOING OR MOULDING AND MUST BE REMOVED.

Dadoing is cutting a rabbet or wide groove into the work. Most dado head sets are made up of two outside saws and four or five inside cutters, as shown in Fig. 55. Various combinations of saws and cutters are used to cut grooves from 1/8" to 13/16" for use in shelving, making joints, tenoning, grooving, etc. The cutters are heavily swaged and must be arranged so that this heavy portion falls in the gullets of the outside saws, as shown in Fig. 56. The saw and cutter overlap is shown in Fig. 57, (A) being the outside saw, (B) an inside cutter, and (C) a paper washer or washers which can be used as needed to control the exact width of groove. A 1/4" groove is cut by using the two outside saws. The teeth of the saws should be positioned so that the raker on one saw is beside the cutting teeth on the other saw.

The dado head set (D) Fig. 58, is assembled to the saw arbor as shown.

⚠ WARNING THE OUTSIDE ARBOR FLANGE CAN NOT BE USED WITH THE DADO HEAD SET, TIGHTEN THE ARBOR NUT AGAINST THE DADO HEAD SET BODY. DO NOT LOOSE THE OUTSIDE ARBOR FLANGE, FOR IT WILL BE NEEDED WHEN REATTACHING A BLADE TO THE SAW ARBOR. ALSO, THE ACCESSORY DADO HEAD SET TABLE INSERT (E) FIG. 58, MUST BE USED IN PLACE OF THE STANDARD TABLE INSERT.

⚠ WARNING THE BLADE GUARD AND SPLITTER ASSEMBLY CANNOT BE USED WHEN DADOING AND MUST BE REMOVED. AUXILIARY JIGS, FIXTURES, PUSH STICKS AND FEATHER BOARDS SHOULD ALSO BE USED.

Fig. 59, shows a typical dado operation using the miter gage as a guide.

⚠ WARNING NEVER USE THE DADO HEAD IN A BEVEL POSITION.

⚠ WARNING ALWAYS INSTALL BLADE GUARD AFTER OPERATION IS COMPLETED.

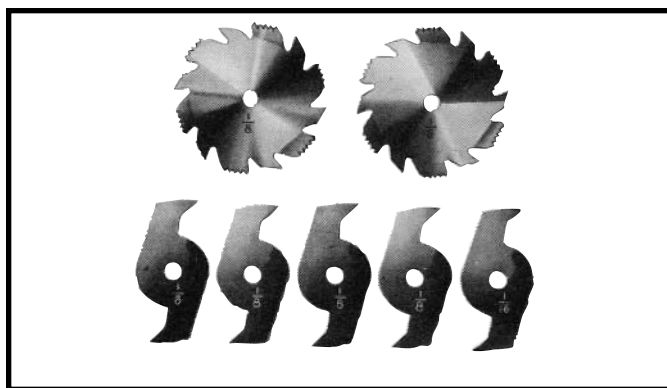


Fig. 55

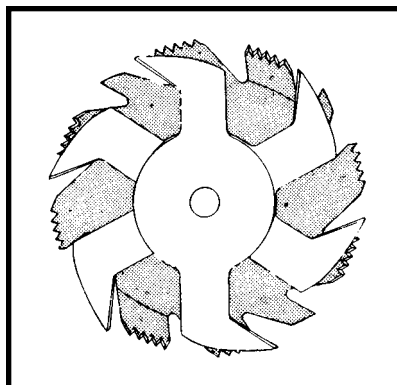


Fig. 56

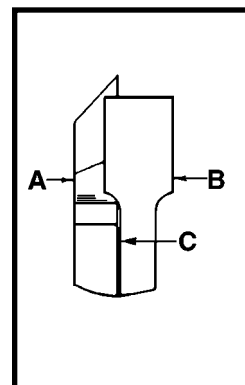


Fig. 57

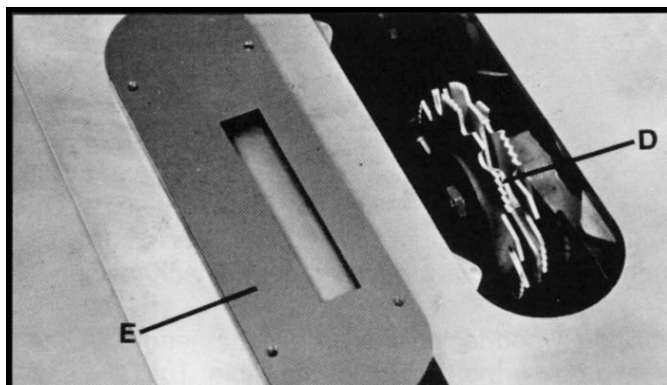


Fig. 58



Fig. 59

USING AUXILIARY WOOD FACING ON RIP FENCE

CAUTION It is necessary when performing special operations such as moulding to add wood facing (A) Fig. 60, to one or both sides of the rip fence, as shown. The wood facing is attached to the fence with wood screws, countersunk and assembled through the holes provided in the fence. 3/4 inch stock is suitable for most work although an occasional job may require 1 inch facing.

CAUTION A wood facing should be used when ripping thin material such as paneling to prevent the material from catching between the bottom of the rip fence and the saw table surface.

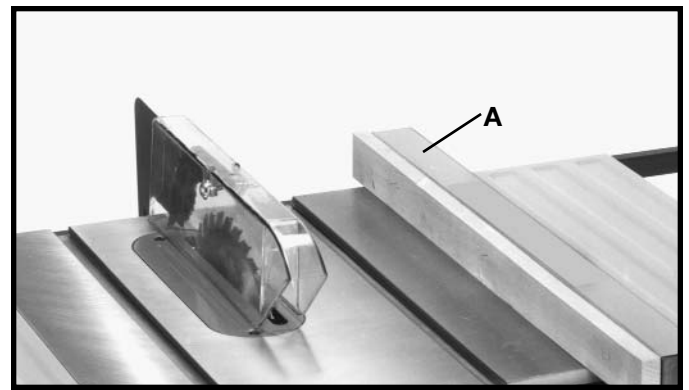


Fig. 60

CONSTRUCTING A FEATHERBOARD

Fig. 61, illustrates dimensions for making a typical featherboard. The material which the featherboard is constructed of, should be a straight piece of wood that is free of knots and cracks. Featherboards are used to keep the work in contact with the fence and table and help prevent kickbacks. Clamp the featherboards to the fence and table so that the leading edge of the featherboards will support the workpiece until the cut is completed.

⚠ WARNING Use featherboards for all non “thru-sawing” operations where the guard and spreader assembly must be removed (see Fig. 62). Always replace the guard and spreader assembly when the non thru-sawing operation is completed.

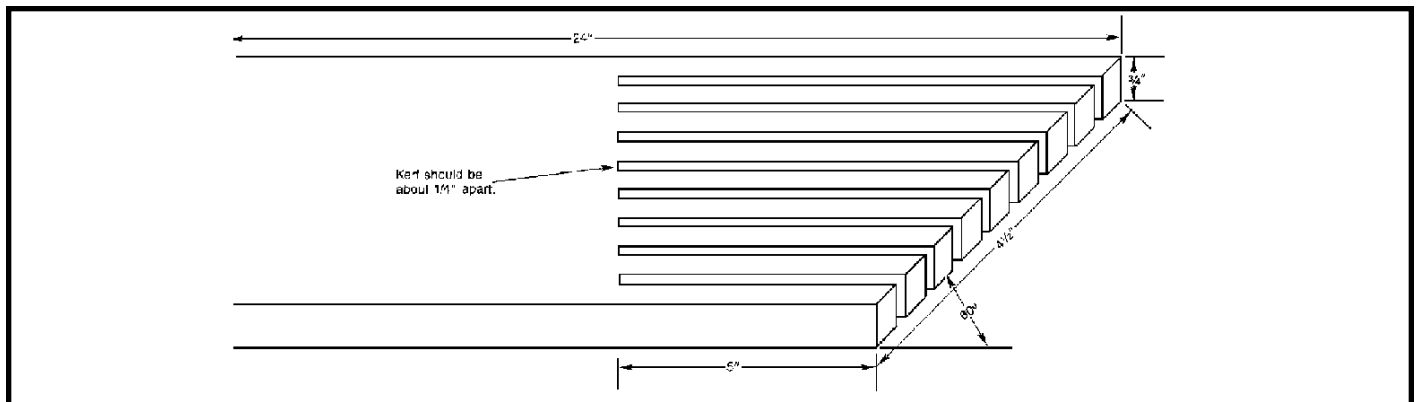


Fig. 61

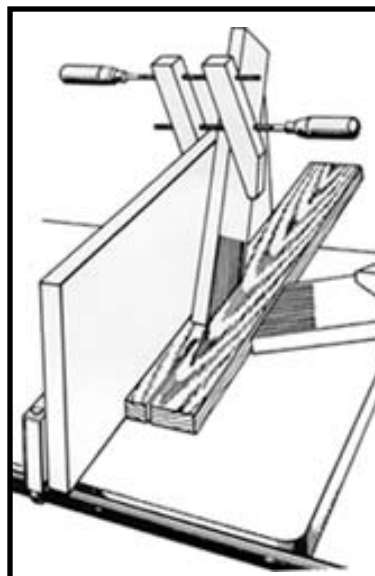
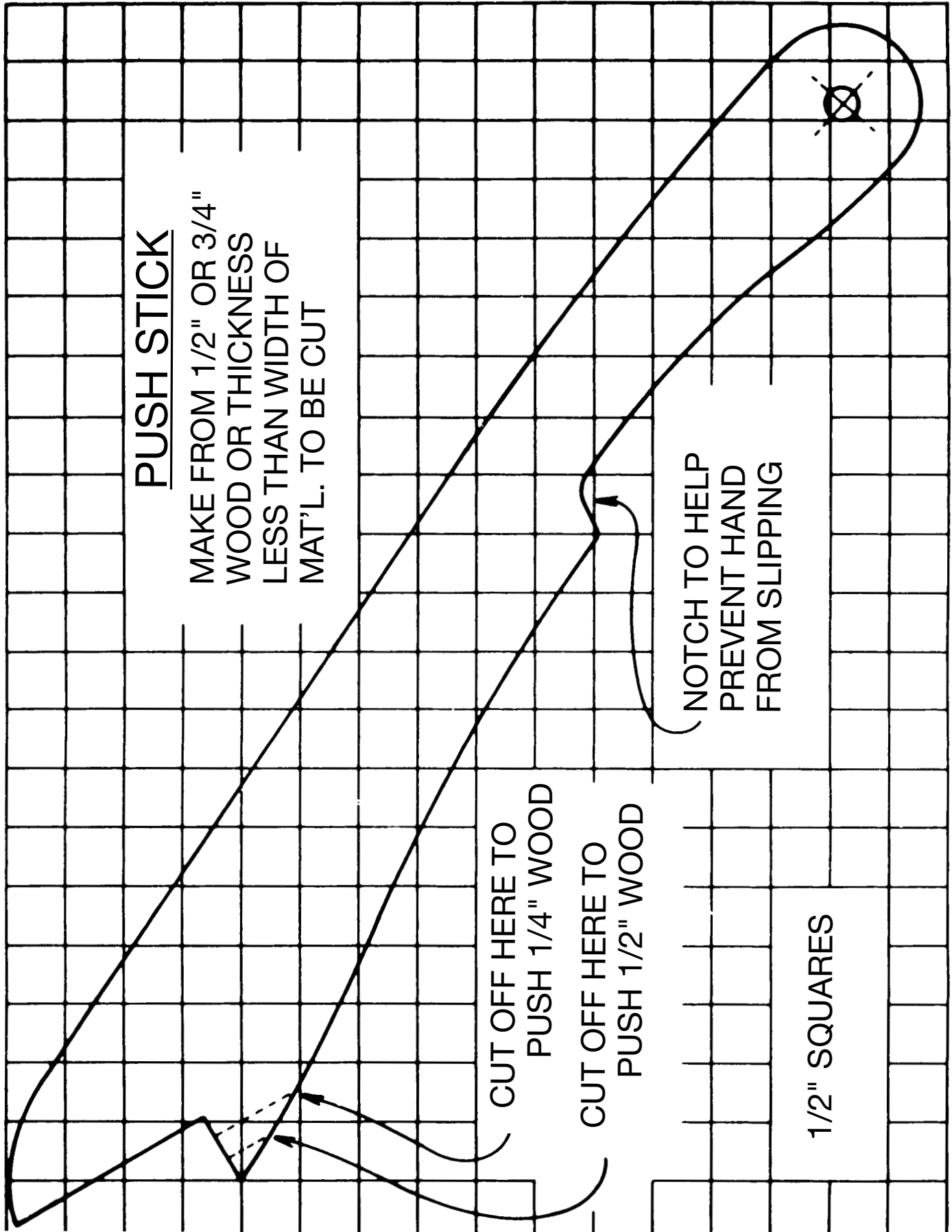


Fig. 62

CONSTRUCTING A PUSH STICK

⚠ WARNING When ripping work less than 4 inches wide, a push stick should be used to complete the feed and could easily be made from scrap material by following the pattern shown.



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